THE

Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,306, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 58 / Single Copy for Cash...............As. 4

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THE A 1 Ship CROWN POINT with immediate despatch for New York. For Freight or Passage apply to

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Bombay, Ice House, June 9th 1862.

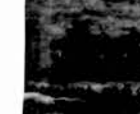
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THE New A 1 ship PRESTON, 955 Tons, Captain METTER, which being under engagement in China will have quick despatch, and is a desirable conveyance for Goods and Opium. Apply to

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W. NICOL & Co., [illegible]ts C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

[F]OR KURRACHEE.

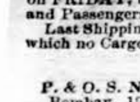


THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23rd [illegible] o'clock P. M.

[illegible] Freight, and further particulars, &c., [illegible]

[illegible] 1862.

[COM]MUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (2,900 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain [illegible], will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

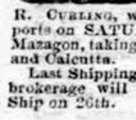
Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 19th June 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M., on Wednesday the 25th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 29th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 19th June 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in this Office by noon of 28th instant.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, and others interested in the late ship *James Pilkington*, are respectfully requested to meet at the Office of the undersigned this day at three o'clock P.M., to decide as to the disposal of the property saved.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co. Agents for Captain THOMSON.

NOTICE.

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W. NICOL & Co.

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W. NICOL & Co.

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1862.

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF THE CARGO &c., saved from the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington* is postponed till further Notice.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st June 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL, Secretary, Gymkhana.

No. 4, Medow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

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TO LET.

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TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. MARSHMAN. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 105, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, situated in Khetwaddy, No. 9 Street, lately vacated by GOOLAM AHMUD BIN MAHOMED SYEED ROGAY.—Apply to

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co. Forbes Street.

12th June 1862.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

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Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co., 3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

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One Bungalow in Byculla—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—one in Lower Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, and facing the sea.

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HOME NEWS dated 10th and 19th May, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS notify for general information that Water Meters are now for sale at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Water Works, where all particulars regarding prices and sizes of meters may be obtained.

The Commissioners republish below clauses 4 and 5 of the Private Service Bye Laws, published in the *Government Gazette* of 7 November 1861, and hereby call on all parties coming under the provisions of these clauses to procure and fix meters as early as possible.

By order,

W. TRACEY, Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 21st June 1862.

CLAUSE 4.—Meters, which will be supplied by the Municipal Commissioners at the cost of the House owners, must be fixed in every case in which the House is assessed in the Municipal Books at a rental of Rupees seventy-five per mensem or upwards, or where more than 1,000 square yards of Garden land have to be watered, or where there is stable accommodation for more than two (2) horses.

CLAUSE 6.—To Houses not coming within the descriptions contained in the last Bye Law, water will, if desired by the owners of any such Houses, be supplied without Meters; but the Commissioners are to be at liberty at any time to set up Meters in any such Houses at their own expense and to charge the owner of every House in which a Meter shall be set up one Rupee per mensem for its use: in addition to the price of water per 1,000 Gallons at the rate hereinafter mentioned.

TO BE SOLD.

A SOUND YOUNG ARAB HORSE. Price Rupees threehundred. Apply to the Office of this paper.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P. M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P. M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

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Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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This arrangement applies, however, to the mofussil only.—Applicants for Assurance who may reside in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta will appear before the Medical Officers of the Company at those places as has hitherto been the custom.

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Bombay June, 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE, Administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late FRAMJEE NOWROJEE DHONDEE, deceased, who in his life time carried on business under his own name and that of EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., do hereby declare the first dividend at the rate of 11 per cent., to all simple contract creditors of the Estate to attend and receive the dividend from the undersigned as declared within eight days at the shop of C. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9 Forbes Street, and in default of any of the creditors declining to receive the dividend above declared, the same will be deposited in name of such creditors in any of the Banks of Bombay.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE, Administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late Framjee Nowrojee.

Bombay, 21st June 1862.

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TERMS CASH.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at the spot on the west side of the Island of Versava, at 11 A.M., all the cargo, Spars, &c., as yet saved from the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Griffiths, Master, from Liverpool, consisting of Piece Goods, Twist, Woollen Cloth, assorted Goods, also the spare Spars, Boats, Capstan, one Bread Tank, and various other articles.

21st June 1862. MENESSE & Co.

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MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—convulsions, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. H. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced [illegible] says:—

"The human milk contains besides [illegible], chloride of potassium. Now, in common with [illegible] acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An [illegible] of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and other symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, [illegible] theory, from a knowledge of its composition, [illegible] anticipate. It gives good muscle and [illegible] hence, restoring tone, and a healthy [illegible] to the stomach and bowels, whether [illegible] or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. H. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions;

Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 23rd June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to ¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to ⅛d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madra	30 days' sight......	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	102 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.9	2½ do.	8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Coloba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Par.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pittit's Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan .... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .... }
" Loan 1842-43 .... } 94¼
" Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes .... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars .... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus .... ,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars .... ,, 227 do.
German Crowns .... ,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces .... ,, 205
Bar Silver .... ,, 106⅛ to 107
Gold Leaf .... ,, 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) .... Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ready ......£2 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ....£2 0s. 0d.
To Hull ....£2 0s. 0d.
To China ....No offers.
To Clyde .... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 21st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 242 to 243
New Surat .... ,, 243 to 244
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur .... ,, 240 to 241
New Coomptutta .... ,, 227 to 228
New Compta, ... ,, 328 to 230
New Dharwar Sawginned .... ,, 299 to 301
New Baroce, and Nuggur .... ,, 220 to 222
New Veraval .... ,, 222 to 225
Khandeish .... ,, 215 to 217
New Poratchee .... ,, 228 to 230
New Accote .... ,, 240 to 241
New Mangalore .... ,, 228 to 230
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,572 to 1580.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs. 6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...... ,, 7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) .... ,, 33 to 34 nominal. 87 to 28 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal) ... ,, 27 to 28

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight .... 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight .... 1s. 11⅝d.
,, 1 month's sight .... 1s. 11½d.
On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... ,, 11⅛d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

- The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ......2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ....1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto on demand ....1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.
Bombay 30th May 1861.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 1⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .... } 1s. 11⅛d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
3 Do. at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. at 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
1 Do. at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11⅜d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. o.
,, 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. o.
on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅛d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
if to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
if to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 21	Bucton Castle	Cherry	London March 20.
22	Louisa	Kneel	Singapore April 19

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Louisa*, from Singapore, on the 15th June spoke the Barque *China* from Moulmain, bound to Bombay.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO.
June 21	Star of the South	...Premir	......Liverpool.
	Union	Ferrare	......Kurrachee.
	Commodore Perry ...	William	......Calcutta.
	Anne Buckle	Tomlinson	...Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Bucton Castle* from London.—Mrs. J. Firth, Lieut. J. Henslowe, H. M's 3rd European Regt., Mr. T. B. Kirkman, Mr. G. Buddili.

Per brig *Louisa* from Singapore.—3 Portuguese Soldiers.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 21ST JUNE 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—68 pieces E. Teeth, 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs., Wasonjee Dewchund.

Victory.—18 chests Chundroos, 35 cwt. 13 lbs. ; 29 pieces E. Teeth, 22½ cwt., Jewraz Luckmidas.

For Liverpool.

Rising Sun.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khetsee Ragowjee ; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Camperdown.—58½ bales Orchila Weed, 201 cwt., Macnee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidas Vullubjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Wagjee Valljee.

Tornado.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Sewjee Nensee and Co. ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt. ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Thakersee Bhola.

Ajmeer.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., M. and B. C. Cama and Co.

Nell Gwyn.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Heerjee Khetsee.

Morning Light.—100 bales Cotton, 100 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

John Lynn.—400 bundles Mustard Seed, 200 cwt., Gella Govindjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Eduljee Shapoorjee.

Arabian.—118 bales Orchilla Weed, 407 cwt. 22 lbs., Courjee Mowjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—4 packages Sundries, Fazulbhoy Cassum ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sitaram ; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvaremull Ramjeedass : 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugonath Tunsockroy ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvaremull Dulsookroy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goorsamul Maneckram.

For Calcutta.

Alice.—210 Packages Pepper 177 cwt. Hajee Esmal Sedick ; 51 Packages Pepper Hajee Aboobaker Sedick ; 1 Keg Mango Pickles David Sassoon & Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton .... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge .. Persian Gulf.
20 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... ... Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
20 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... ... Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islads.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White .... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
639 Barbora, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikie—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c.l. May 19)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates. Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Barttle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
821 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M.N. Bhownuggria. (c. l. May 7)
1107 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
778 Sharu, Corwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1138 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co (c. l. May 20)
1305 Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

909 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co. (c. l. June 13)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1200 Benares, Wright.

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Augusti, Messemecker—D. Cursetjee & Co (c l June 13)

FOR CHINA.

559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 17)
2000 China, R. Curling.

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J, Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verjdass (c. l. May 12)
660 Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Grant—S.M.S.A. Lutiff (c.l. May 29)

FOR MANILA.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.
1502 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co. (c. l. June 14)
729 Lady Raglan, Findlate—Volkart Brothers & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Bullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

510 Coringa (s), Gray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. June 19)
450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
230 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jowraz Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
City of Poona, Nacoda,
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
699 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
609 Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebbram.
1124 Golconda, Davis—Lawrence & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Comforth & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
439 Noveille Antoniette—Morin & Co.
132 Persian, Lavage—W. Nicol & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR MARSEILLES.

458 Christophe Colomb, Baillie—Volkart Brothers.
485 Napoleon III., Versmon—Volkart Brothers.
401 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Keys—S. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

170 Ellesmere, Anderson—Fleming & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

560 Scutari, Harrison—McIver & Co.
650 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. S. Danolly & Co.
Gola—W. Nicol & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 22ND.

Cortlandt, Lieutenant, A. V., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave to Moolton.

Roberts, Captain C. P., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Saturday, 21st June 1862.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—
Quarter Master, 18th Regt. N. I.
Quarter Master, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.
A Subaltern, from 33rd Regiment.
The Senior to sit as President.

The O. C. 33rd Regiment, has permission to detach Lieut. Jervis, to Asseerghur to relieve Lieut. Bally, of the Regiment.

Bombay, Sunday, 22nd June 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th June 1862.

Under the provisions of the concluding part of clause 4 head medals, of the Queen's regulations for 1859, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to admit the undermentioned Pensioned Serjeant, for the year 1859, in which he was discharged the service, to the gratuity and medal for long service and good conduct under G. G. O. No. 933, dated 12th December 1855, as follows :—

Regiment of Artillery.

Serjeant George Dickinson, 1st Troop Horse Artillery, a Silver medal immediately and a gratuity equivalent to £15 in addition to ordinary Pension.

First Corporal J. Kennedy, of the Sappers and Miners having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial is remanded to the Artillery branch of the service for which he originally enlisted.

Private J. S. McBeath, 72nd Highlanders, is promoted to Serjeant, transferred to the unattached list, and appointed Hospital Serjeant of the General Depot.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

As the services of Messrs. Salmon, Acting Master, and Purrier, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of the *Coromandel*, were not further required in the Indian Navy, those officers were discharged at Madras on the 10th ultimo, with a gratuity.

Mr. John Fauxhall, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha* is to be transferred to the *Berenice*, and Mr. J. C. Milure, 3rd Class Engineer, from the *Berenice* to the *Ajdaha*, as Supernumerary for duty in the Factory.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce......Rs.	0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ... ,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ... ,,	0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ... ,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer *China*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th June.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The MAILS for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
June	27th.	June	29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1862.

New Moon ....Friday 27d. 11h. 45.4m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire, Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	23	[Midsummer Day.	5 25	6 39	8 32	10 16	Date 19th June. Time—8h. 57m. 27s.
Tues.	24	St. John Baptist.—	5 25	6 39	9 28	10 50	
Wed.	25		5 26	6 39	10 13	11 21	
Thur.	26		5 26	6 39	10 57	6 10	
Fri.	27		5 26	6 39	11 33	11 53	
Sat.	28		5 26	6 39	12 6	—	
Sun.	29	2nd Sunday after Trinity.—St. Peter.	5 26	6 40	0 25	0 38	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 23rd.—Battle of Plassey, 1757.
Tuesday 24th.—Newfoundland discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1494.
Wednesday 25th.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.—The Peiho Disaster (China), 1859.
Thursday 26th.—George IV. died, and William IV. proclaimed, 1830.
Friday 27th.—Runjeet Sing died, 1839.—Massacre of British troops at Cawnpore by Nana Sahib, 1857.
Saturday 28th.—Stamp Duties instituted, 1693.—Queen Victoria Crowned, 1838.
Sunday 29th.—Royalists routed the Parliamentarians at York, 1613.—Stockport Riots, 1852.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 21st June 1862.

Iphtalliah Buy residing with Mahomed Alli Pefurpie.
Mrs. Buxus, Colaba. (Not found.)
Mrs. Jordan, No. 1 Oak Lane, Fort. (Not found.)

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 5	KURRACHEE	June 12
AGRA	June 17	LAHORE	June 14
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	May 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 27	MADRAS	June 16
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	May 8
COCHIN	June 7	MEERUT	June 10
CALCUTTA	June 14	OUDH	June 4
CAPE	Feb 14	PUNJAUB	June 14
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	May 20
FRANCE	May 3	SUEZ	May 29
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 20

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

LAST Monday a new Railway Time-table came into operation. The changes effected by this Time-table are considerable, some trains being entirely discontinued, the time of others altered, and some being converted into mixed trains, consisting of both passenger-carriages and goods-trucks. Some of these changes are matters of expediency, although we doubt whether the existence of the expediency can be justified or defended. For instance, the evening train is discontinued, and passengers (and we conclude mails) for up-country are sent away at 3-30 P. M. This we believe is to enable the trains to get over the dangerous parts of the lines in the Concan by daylight. The failure of the Goulburn viaduct and the yearly giving way of different parts of the line between Callian and Campoolie doubtless render it expedient that the drivers should have daylight over such dangerous ground ; but what can the railway authorities advance in justification or defence of the fact that in the face of experience purchased at an enormous cost year after year ever since the line was opened, the Traffic Manager is still unable during the rains to trust the line at night ? That an engineer might be taken by surprise the first monsoon without being open to a charge of incompetence or neglect may perhaps be admitted ; but are we expected to go so far when monsoon after monsoon has demonstrated the untrustworthiness of the line, and—we should have concluded—suggested some system of construction which would have saved us from the regular annual interruption between this and the Deccan and all India ? We have no wish to come between the shareholders of the G. I. P. Railway and their dividends, unless to the advantage of the former ; but railways are constructed solely for the public, and may be said to be as much public property as any other highway, and more so than Dockyards or Arsenals, although the latter are more essentially constructed with public money. As one who aims successfully at improving railway arrangements can hardly fail to benefit the interests of shareholders in proportion as he advantages the public, so would we gladly contribute to both ends, and we have no other object in view in any thing we may write on the subject. Well, visitors to the Deccan cannot now travel to Compoolie by night, and it is proper on the part of the railway officials to protect the public from the additional danger of night travelling, and at the same time to give them warning of what is coming. We, however give a more open warning and advise those who have to go, to go quickly, or they may have to wade through flood and field on foot or on baggage tats a distance of twenty miles or so, somewhere between Callian and Campoolie.

We have been led to this subject by the perusal of the complaints of a number of railway travellers whose letter of remonstrance to the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway we published in Saturday's *Gazette.* We have had very many representations made to us of the short-comings of Railway Officials, and many of these indicate something so unlike European supervision as to lead us to suppose that much of the management has got into the hands of natives, who have not had an English railway education. The approach to the terminus at Boree Bunder has always been characterised as the most stupidly contrived thing. At Byculla there is a "way in" and a "way out" and these ways are for passengers only ; but at Boree Bunder there is only one approach for in-goers and out-comers, and that way is not only tortuous but is rendered difficult in the extreme by the cart entrance to the goods yard opening at a right angle into that torturous approach. The result is that there is and can be no order amongst the buggies and conveyances at the terminus ; and ingress and egress are rendered as difficult as they can well be. Another truly ridiculous part of the arrangement at this station is that a person coming to it or going from it in the direction of the Money School must pass round close to the Bazaar Gate of the Fort, and there turn sharp off at an angle of from 45 to 20 degrees, and after a run of about a quarter of a mile in as nearly as possible the opposite direction from which he has come, he finds himself in the same latitude that he was in half a mile back.

However, we return to the Time-table. If complaints were so numerous before, and such strong remonstrances are made against the change, it would seem that matters have gone from bad to worse, and we shall expect complaints to come in thicker than ever. We have heard it remarked that under the late arrangement the Tanna train used to take down a great number of passengers for Dadur in the evening, and that the Mahim train used to bring them up in the morning, which necessitated the dragging of so much empty room in the Tanna train, a distance of forty-two miles, to accommodate the Dadur passengers five and a half miles, at the same time that the Mahim train had to drag so much empty room from Bombay to Mahim and back to Dadur merely to bring those passengers from Dadur to Bombay. The new Time-table has corrected that, and as we hear of no expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the Mahim and Dadur people, we will conclude that the present arrangement is to their satisfaction. The passengers on the other line, however, would seem to have good cause of complaint, but into these and some matters connected with other parts of the line we shall enter on a future occasion.

WHAT amount of latent financial talent, combined with knowledge of the resources and social circumstances of the native population of India, may exist among the civilian class of Anglo Indians, we know not. Nothing has ever been done to draw it out. But we do certainly know that there exists not and cannot exist among Englishmen, destitute of Indian knowledge and experience, whatever may be their attainments in political economy or their home financial experience, any capability of effectually taxing, according to their means, those classes of the native population who ought to bear all the expense of defending the State and administering its affairs, beyond what the land rent can meet.

There is the countless army of native bankers, the possessors and hoarders of nearly all the capital existing throughout the interior of India. These in all the extensive regions where the ryotwar tenure exists, occupy the same position in relation to the cultivator, that the Zemindar holds in Bengal, but compared with whom the Zemindar is a merciful and considerate extortioner, for he has an interest in the land while they have no interest in it, or in anything connected with it except the particular crop for which they have made an advance, and over which they have a secure hold. The Income Tax falls only on the interest of that portion of their capital which is avowedly lent out at interest. But their account books represent them as to a great extent unremunerated benefactors of the people, always advancing money, and receiving it back with little interest or none. Where interest is mentioned indeed, it is generally either as a blind or as a means of keeping their thrals in bondage even when not liable for advances. Their ordinary system of making advances is this. They give the cultivator a sum of money to enable him to buy seed and cultivate his field, and they get from him an acknowledgement for double that sum, or more as the case may be, with security on the crop for the duplicate advance with interest. They lend him also what is necessary to pay his rent to the Government, and they recover the whole out of the first produce of the land. If the receipt of the comparative trifle called interest be acknowledged, it will of course enter into that portion of the banker's income on which the tax can be charged ; but his real gains,—his share of the produce of the land for which he neither paid nor laboured, cannot be got at by any means known to financiers. The fictitious sums are duly entered ; and the cultivator, if called upon, will swear that he received it, and if necessary will bring other witnesses to attest the falsehood, so thoroughly are they enslaved to the system and to the money-lenders without whom they believe they could not exist. These extortioners who absorb a large proportion of the produce of the land of their oppressed serfs, are not really reached by the Income Tax. Their capital moreover and that of all other native capitalists cannot be got at by the skill of English-bred financiers, when in transition to heirs and successors, the time when a tax is least felt. A succession duty has been *talked* about. If attempted, it would be as great a failure as the Income Tax, in the case of all except Government servants, and possessors of houses on lands.

There is also a variety of stimulants and intoxicants, some of them habitually used by the whole adult population and some of them even by the half grown children, which are proper subjects for taxation. Foreign tobacco imported for European consumption is well taxed ; and to this we do not object, for it is a mere luxury ; but why is the indigenous article, cultivated to a greater or less extent everywhere throughout the Deccan and used by nearly the whole native population, passed over ? There is also hemp (the deadly bhang and ganja) the most injurious of all the narcotic stimulants whereby misguided men destroy their reason, impair their vitality and shorten their existence, and which is used by all the lowest classes. Why is it not taxed ? It is not cultivated at all in India, its native land, for the fibre, but only to produce intoxication, and is therefore a proper subject for taxation, if not prohibition. There is the betelnut also, chewed by all, male and female, old and young. These things being habitually used by the great mass of the native population, a very small tax upon them would produce a great revenue. And if by a tax, the present incredibly enormous consumption should be diminished to the extent of one half, a mighty blessing would be *inflicted* on the nation, and still the revenue from them would be enormous. We have given these few instances in illustration of our position. They might be indefinitely multiplied. There would be no difficulty in assessing these things. The betelnut trees could be counted, and the hemp and tobacco assessed according to the area under cultivation, when of a certain extent, and a fixed tax imposed for small quantities.

Incapability of devising and carrying out any scheme for taxing the wealthy portion of the native community of *India*, as distinguished from the *Presidency towns* and Military Cantonments, was the cause of the imposition of taxes affecting chiefly the representatives of England in India. We may add that either the want of moral courage or the want of strength in its position, in the face of opposing factions and a powerful press ready to back them renders the British Government impotent to tax the superfluous, luxurious, or even the deleterious indulgences of the general population. They would exhibit after their own weak but noisy fashion their "ignorant impatience of taxation" ; and forthwith all the parties in England opposed to the Government and all the newspapers in India in the native interest, would unite in making political and other capital out of such an extensive grievance. A representative Government, although so perfectly suitable and so highly advantageous to Englishmen, is weak, and hampered at every turn, in the administration of a dependancy like India, to whose people, their institutions, modes, and forms, are in a great measure unsuitable. The Emperors of France or Russia would be strong in the position. They could do whatever might be suited to the actual exigencies of the case without let or hindrance.

Let us hear Mr. Laing's own exposition of the new taxes : "Three taxes were proposed as special measures to meet the late Financial crisis, the Income Tax, the Licence Tax, and the enhanced Customs Duties on manufactured goods. Of these the two former pressed directly on the native population and European residents in India, while the latter pressed mainly on English interests and the operations of commerce." The two former "pressed directly on the Native and European residents in India." The exact truths somewhat obscured by being mixed up together in this expression are, that the Income Tax pressed chiefly on the European residents (for the sum total of the tax paying income of the Government servants consists chiefly of the Incomes of the European portion of them) ; and the Licence Tax pressed chiefly on the native population. *The latter was remitted* ; and the two left to meet the crisis were those falling mainly on European residents, and on European interests and the operations of commerce. Mr. Laing understands better than most men the weight and bearing of the truths he has enunciated, and it is with anything but pleasurable sensations that we read his empty complimentary expressions to those upon whom he says that "he knows the Tax presses unduly." "Those, he says are classes to whose intelligence and public spirit we may confidently appeal,—I do not believe in *ignorant impatience of Taxation* on the part of educated gentlemen like the great majority of the official and non-official Europeans in India." This is not only heartless but dishonest ; for Mr. Laing has good reason to know that no class of men in the world value more highly or exercise with greater promptness and vigor the privilege of protesting against unjust and partial taxation than educated English gentlemen, and that it is simply because the official Europeans in India are Government servants, that they submit in silence to be taxed for the expense of putting down a mutiny in which almost the whole native population sympathised and are nevertheless allowed to escape scot free.

The fact that the sum total of the Income Tax is less than two millions, is itself a striking comment on the measure. Mr. Laing might have given certain other items of information on the subject, which would have served to point the moral if they did not adorn the tale. He might have told what proportion of it is deducted from the pay of Government servants. He might also have given the amount of Customs Tax paid by merchants at the Presidency towns on European goods imported chiefly for the consumption of Europeans. And he might have mentioned also the amount of Income Tax paid by these merchants on their profits from the same goods. Both of these enter into the price of the goods and are therefore paid by the already overburdened consumers.

We have heard that before it was known that the general revenue was progressing so rapidly in a process of self-rectification, another mode of squeezing the only subjects of taxation entirely and helplessly in its power, was actually under the consideration of Government,—the scheme of a general reduction of the salaries of all its servants. The project was probably abandoned from considerations analogous to that which restrains the keepers of geese from plucking them oftener than twice a year.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

CALCUTTA.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, *20th June*, 4-54 P. M.

Government Paper four per cent. six rupees and quarter to half discount.

Five per cent. four rupees and three quarters to five premium.

Five and half per cent. twelve to twelve rupees and quarter premium.

Exchange on London first class credits two shillings and five-sixteenths to three-eighths.

Freight to London dead weight sixty-two shillings and six pence, Jute fifty-seven shillings and six pence to sixty shillings, seeds eighty shillings.

Grey Shirtings fourten by thirteen seven pounds forty inch five rupees and four annas to five annas per piece.

Madapollams thirteen by eleven three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees and five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist number forty good seconds six annas and three pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods improving tendency.

Market for Twist dull.

GALLE, *21st June* 10-40 A. M.

THE steamer *Orissa* sailed for China.

GALLE, *21st June* 11-30 A. M.

H. I. M. steamer *Echo* from Saigon anchored.

MADRAS, *June 22nd.*

THE steamer *Simla* from Suez anchored.

WE are informed by Telegram that orders have been issued for the imediate trial, at Cawnpore, of Rao Sahib. The prisoner is to be sent down by Rail at once.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 17.

LOCAL.

SIR,—Please acknowledge in Monday's issue of your paper the Receipt of the following sums of money for the relief of the Crew of the late ship *James Pilkington*, from

	Rs.	A.
Messrs Remington & Co. the balance of a fund which was collected in 1859 on occasion of the wreck of ship "Nathalie."	89	12
The Hon'ble W. B. Tristram	25	0
A Friend	20	0
Muncherjee Pestonjee, Esq. Shipping Office	10	0
Subscription from the Crew of the ship "Edith Byrne" through Captain Anderson	15	0
Bombay Native Insurance Company, through Viegas & Co.	50	0

H. H. AVRON,
Superintendent Sailors' Home.
21st June 1862.

COSTS OF THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.—The question of costs in this Case which had been referred to the Tax Master has been decided by that officer in favour of the defendant, the Editor of the *Satya Prakash*, who has been allowed the "general costs" of the action. The bill of costs of the defendant's attornies (Messrs. Acland and Prentis) amounts to Rs. 14,300 of which Rs. 11,430 by the Master's order will have to be paid by the plaintiff Jadunathjee Maharaj, the residue consisting of the costs of the demurrer, &c. the defendant himself will have to pay. It is said that the plaintiff's own costs, according to his attorney's (Mr. Leathes) bill amounts to Rs. 26,000, while, independently of that, he had privately expended about Rs. 10,000 during the progress of the suit. Adding to all this the costs of the Tax Master, plaintiff is fairly mulcted in the sum of about Rs. 50,000, a punishment which he really deserves.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th June, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 54,301.
Amount .... Rs. 28,869 11 7

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... ,, 30,229 15 1

Total... Rs. 59,099 10 8

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 50,759.
Amount .... Rs. 28,125 7 5

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... ,, 33,387 7 5

Total... Rs. 6[illegible],[illegible]12 14 10

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. June 21st, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light with rain. Ther. 84.
BULSAR.—S. W. light with rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. fair.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 82.
GALLE.—S. W. moderate, and cloudy. Ther. 82.
GOA.—S. W. light and clear.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light and cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—Not received.
MADRAS.—S. E. fine. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 88.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate, and cloudy with rain.

At 9 A. M. Sunday, 22nd June.

BROACH.—S. W. light with rain Ther. 86.
BULSAR.—S. W. Heavy rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. fair.
COCHIN.—Not received.
GALLE.—S. W. Strong and heavy squalls.
GOA.—Westerly light and drizzling rain.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. moderate and fair.
KURRACHEE.—S. W. fair.
MADRAS.—S. E. and fair Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Fair Ther. 88.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate and cloudy.

THE LATE WRECK.

WE understand that a good deal of the cargo consisting of wollen and piece goods as well as twist and other light articles from the wreck of the ill-fated ship, *James Pilkington*, have drifted ashore, besides portions of the wreck. The consignees have been able to recover some portion of these things, but as they were washed ashore on different parts of the coast for several miles in extent, great difficulty was experienced in getting possession of them. The natives along the coast have managed to possess themselves of a large quantity of the goods that have floated on to the beach. Such portions of the cargo and such other things as may be recovered are to be sold by auction on the spot next Tuesday morning.

In our detailed account of the loss of the unfortunate vessel, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Friday last, there were some few inaccuracies. We stated that it was the third mate that was in the boat when the captain left the ship with his wife, instead of which it was the second mate that left at that time. The poor fellow that got his leg broken on the poop was an able bodied seaman named Hugh Jones, and not Charles Martin, the sailmaker; the latter man exerted himself most strenuously to save his unfortunate shipmate, Jones ; when the poor man was struck by the wave, he caught hold of him by the hair of his head and hauled him up again to the maintop, when unfortunately the next wave that came washed them both off into the debris of the floating wreck and they were never seen afterwards. The poop of the ship had been for some time floating by the wreck being slightly held on to the remains of the hull, but immediately after the two poor fellows were precipitated into the water another huge wave came and disengaged the poop from the other part of the wreck and the men on it were adrift, they almost miraculously succeeded in reaching the shore.

We are informed that the whole of the crew are now in the Sailors' Home, with the exception of one of the officers, everything that their pressing necessities require has been done for them, and we are glad to see that the appeal made to the benevolent on their behalf has been responded to by several charitable individuals, who have sent subscriptions to Mr. Avron, the superintendent of the Home. We have no doubt that their praiseworthy example will be followed by others.

PETITION OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOR EXTENDING THE JURISDICTION OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K. C. B.,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.
The petition of the Bombay Association.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners in addressing your Excellency in Council on the subject of the Small Cause Courts established under Act IX. of 1850, in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, think that the period has arrived for humbly urging upon your Honourable Council the propriety and expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Bombay from its present limit to the recovery of demands and property not exceeding 1,000 Rupees in amount or value.

2. Your Petitioners beg to represent the unnecessary delay, inconvenience and hardship at present entailed on suitors by reason of the jurisdiction of these Courts being restricted to such narrow limits by the act above quoted. As the law now prevails in Bombay a suitor cannot recover a demand exceeding 500 Rupees on property beyond that amount in value, without being compelled to resort to the Supreme Court, thereby incurring much inconvenience, great delay and very heavy expence. These inconveniences and drawbacks are grievously felt by all classes, but more especially by the poorer classes of people, and those whose means are limited and whose time is valuable. To such it is needless to state, the want of a cheaper tribunal and one in which justice is administered in a more summary and expeditious manner, operates as a prohibition or denial of Justice.

3. Your Petitioners beg leave to draw the attention of your Honorable Council to the fact that the Native Judges of the Mofussil, who draw salaries of from 150 to 500 Rupees per mensem are empowered to adjudicate cases of 500 Rupees and upwards, whereas to the Judges of the Small Cause Courts, of whom one at least is always a Barrister-at-law, possessing a legal training and a knowledge of English law, advantages which Mofussil Judges do not possess, more restricted power is given, their power being limited, as already stated, to the adjudication of cases involving any amount not exceeding 500 Rupees.

4. There is also another significant fact to which your Petitioners would beg to draw attention, as pointing to the necessity of the extension of jurisdiction now urged, and which, on reference to the records of the Small Cause Court, will be fully substantiated, viz. the very common practice of abandoning large amounts in excess of the 500 Rupees, for the purpose of bringing claims within the jurisdiction of the Court. And there is a still further fact tending to the same conclusion and which your Petitioners believe can be confirmed on reference to the Judges of the Court, viz. that it is a matter of no infrequent occurrence for suitors—with a view to avoid the expense attendant on a trial in the Supreme Court and to obtain a speedy decision—to institute suits in the Small Cause Court laying their damages or demands by consent at 500 Rupees, although the real amount claimed or alleged to be due greatly exceeds that sum.

5. Your Petitioners feel assured that they need not insist further on the unnecessary hardship and injustice disclosed by such facts as the above.

6. As the boon now asked for is about to be granted to the inhabitants of Calcutta, your Petitioners trust that a like benefit may be extended to those of Bombay. The proposed extension of jurisdiction will entail no extra charge on the State, since it is a well known fact that the Bombay Small Cause Court, notwithstanding the recent reduction in the institution fee, not only pays the entire expences of its establishment, but actually leaves a very large surplus which will have to be disposed of in some way not expressly provided for by the Act.

7. Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased so to modify and extend Act IX. of 1850, as to empower the Bombay Small Cause Court to adjudicate on all cases where the debt or damages claimed or the value of property in dispute does not or do not exceed 1,000 Rupees, or is or are of an unlimited amount, provided all parties to the suit consent thereto.—And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE,
Secretary Bombay Association.
Bombay, 7th June, 1862.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATE LAW STUDENTS.
MONDAY.—16th June 1862.
[Five hours allowed.]
JURISPRUDENCE.
I.

1. Explain the modes of dividing Law into National and International ;—Public and Private ;—Customary, Statutory, and Judiciary.

2. What is the leading text-book of the modern "Law of Nations" ? Is there any, and if so what, connection historically between that system and the Civil Law ? or the Common Law ? Has the modern system of "International Private Law" any, and if so what, application to the committee of Hindus, or of Mahomedans ?

3. Upon what principle does Savigny arrange the subordinate component parts of Private National Law ?

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Compare his system of Classification with the Roman Law division into Law of Persons, Law of Things, and Law of Actions.

4. Has the principle of Bentham's distinction of Law into Substantive and Adjective any practical value in the administration of justice in India?

II.

1. Trace the origin and growth of the English Law division of Property into Real and Personal.

2. What division of the early Roman Law does it resemble in its character, and in its influence?

3. Does the Hindu Law distinction of Property into Ancestral and Acquired resemble either or both of those classifications, and if so, in what respect?

4. Upon what assumption is the theory which ascribes the origin of Property to Occupancy based? How does Occupancy differ from Possession? And in what respect do both differ from all the other modes of Acquisition?

III.

1. The Mahomedan jurists designate Sale "the mother of the contracts"; assuming this hypothesis of their genesis, how many of the contracts may be traced to the contract of Sale as their parent?

2. How do you account for the absence of Sale from the Contracts which, according to Justinian, had their origin in the *jus civile*, as opposed to the *jus gentium*?

3. Classify Bailments in accordance with the different degrees of Negligence for which Bailees, in different cases, are responsible; giving the appropriate designation of the Classical Roman Jurists for each description of Negligence, with that of the corresponding requisite Diligence?

4. Explain the several Roman Law divisions of Obligations into Civil and Prætorian,—*ex-contractu* and *ex-delicto*,—Real, Verbal, Literal, and Consensual; and compare each with the classifications and distinctions of the Common Law?

IV.

1. Enumerate the various descriptions of *Stridhan* recognised by Hindu jurists; stating the difference of opinion which exists regarding some of them.

2. State briefly the conflict between the Civil and the Common Law regarding the retrospective legitimation of the *ante-nati*, with the arguments of Blackstone and Stephen in favour of the Policy of the latter system. In what countries has the rule of the Civil Law been adopted? When was an attempt made to introduce it in England?

3. Presumptions of the Mahomedan Law as to Parentage? and as to Marriage? The latter how defined in it?

4. Compare the Hindu with the Roman Law of Adoption—what important alterations were introduced by Justinian? In what cases is Adoption permitted by the Code Napoleon? What is Officious Tutelage? What is the Family Council?

V.

1. Explain fully what is meant by Universal Succession: and give instances in illustration of the difference between it and Singular Succession from the Hindu, Roman, and English Law?

2. Trace the origin and progress of the Testamentary Power among the Romans.

3. State the provisions of the recent English Statutes regarding the Execution and the Revocation of a will?

4. A man dies leaving him surviving a widow, father, and mother, two sons, a son's son (whose father is dead), and three daughters: what share, if any, is taken by each of them respectively in the case *(a)* of a Hindu, *(b* of a Mahomedan, and *(c)* of an English family?

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 21st June 1862.

Violent Assault.—*Josee Maria de Souza* and *Santa Anna*, two Portuguese, were charged with assaulting *Josee Fernandes* on the 30th May last.

Complainant on being sworn said,—I am a ship steward. On the 30th of May last, the defendant Santa Anna caught me by the hair of my head and threw me down, when he took a knife and struck me with it in three different places on my head. The first defendant, Josee Maria de Souza, struck me twice on the head and twice on my leg. My head was cut. They then both struck me on my chest and on other parts of my body. I was taken to the Hospital, where I remained for fifteen days.

Domingo Dalgado, a cook, said,—On the day in question I saw the second defendant strike the plaintiff. He caught hold of him by his hair, threw him down and took a knife in his hand. I then ran for a policeman. I saw blood on the plaintiff.

The defendants had nothing to say in their defence.

His Worship stigmatised the assault proved against the defendant, as being of a very violent description, and sentenced the first defendant to be fined Rs. 20 and the other defendant Rs. 100.

A case for the Sessions.—*Kinsull Petamber, Hattee Mootechund, Sakulchund Kursulchund and Triboowhan Mootee*, were charged with dishonestly receiving and detaining stolen property, knowing and having reason to suppose the same to be stolen.

Purbhoodas Moolchund stated that he was a dealer in cloth and keeps a shop at the corner of Witulwady. On the morning of Monday 16th instant, Hattee Boolaka witness' Gomasta, who has charge of all his property, told witness that there had been a robbery committed in his shop. Witness then went down and caused enquiries to be made.

Hattee Boolaka, Goomasta to the last witness, stated that on the morning in question, at about 11 o'clock, he saw the property enumerated in the list, amounting to Rs. 2,212-15-6, safe in the shop, of which witness kept the key. The night previous to the robbery being discovered witness went to sleep as usual on the premises and at about 7 o'clock the following morning the robbery was reported to him by a servant named Rannoo. In consequence of what Rannoo said he went down into the shop and found the money box, now produced, broken open and the contents gone. The lock was broken and the key was round his person. Witness then informed the prosecutor who came down, having ascertaind that the first prisoner, Kinsull Petamber, slept in the verandah the previous night, he was called and taxed with the robbery. He denied it, but said that two persons had taken away the property. He mentioned the name of Hatee Mootechund, the second prisoner, and Sakulchund Kusulchund the third prisoner. They were found in their room in Wittulwaddy and brought to the prosecutor, who sent for a Police Jemadar. These two prisoners denied having taken the property, but when the first prisoner insisted that they had taken it, Hattee Mootechund said "come with me and I will cause it to be given up?" He then took them to a Bricklayer's at Bhoywada. Ameerchund Jewa, now shown to the witness, the second prisoner, said to the Bricklayer "give up what you have." On which he gave up the two bags, containing rupees, copper change, the finger rings and two shares of the Bank of Western India, for five hundred rupees. Hattee Mootechund then took witness and the Jemadar to a house in Bhoywadda, where the prisoner Treeboowan Mootee boards. The prisoner Hattee Mootechund told his brother to give up the notes. The fourth prisoner then took them to a shop near Bhooleshuhur, and in a small room next to the shop where some leaves were lying. He pretended to search for the notes, not finding them there he took them to a room of Jarychund Mootee's, one of his brothers in Middle Bhoywadda. He there said that he would produce the notes. They were not there and he took out of his turban one promissory note of the Government of India for one thousand rupees, another for one hundred rupees and one for ten rupees, and delivered them to the Jemadar.

Several other witnesses were examined in support of the charge.

His Worship did not consider the evidence against Sakulchund Kursulchund sufficient to warrant his detention. The rest of the prisoners were committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

In Full Court

Cause for Trial this day.

43. Mooljee Jatha *vs.* Nana Ramchunder and others. (Part heard.)

Before the Puisne Justice in Chambers.

73 William Sim trading, &c. *vs.* Lalljee Hemraz and others. (Part heard).

Equity Side.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.)

Causes for hearing this day.

1 The Administrator General of Bombay *vs.* Shapoorjee Nesserwanjee.

2 Jettabhoy Khooshall *vs.* Vurdmon Poonsey.

3 Dorabjee Burjorjee *vs.* Soobhadralall.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Saturday, 21st June 1862.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Madoo Shewajee vs. Fuckeer Changa and four others.

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendants.

This was an action brought to recover damages to the amount of Rs. 120 for trespass alleged to have been committed by the defendants in their having entered the shop of the plaintiff and destroyed therein seven earthen chatties containing spirituous liquors. The plaintiff keep a liquors-shop at Mazagon, and the defendants are fishermen residing in a house close to the shop. It was stated in evidence on behalf of the plaintiff that in the afternoon of the 2nd April last the five defendants—father and four sons—entered the shop, one of them being armed with a stick, and without receiving the least provocation, commenced an onslaught upon the plaintiff and his nephew who is a pot-boy in the shop. Not satisfied with assaulting the two men, the defendants fell upon the liquor chatties, seven of which they smashed to pieces, causing their contents to flow into the street. A policeman was called and he saw the deranged state of the articles of the shop, as also the wreck of the chatties. Defendants were summoned for assault in the Mazagon Police Office and two of them were fined by Mr. Brown, the evidence against the others being not satisfactory. Mr. Barton called no witnesses to contradict this testimony, but relied upon the want of sufficient proof of damage, the policeman who was a witness to the alleged ruins having observed only the broken pieces of a small chatty and a very small quantity of liquor spilt on the floor. His Honor was also of opinion that the story told by the plaintiff and his nephew about the damage was improbable, and he therefore entered verdict for nominal damages.—*Verdict for plaintiff for one Rupee.*

(Before Janardhan Wassudewjee Esq.)

Bajonjee Byramjee vs. C. J. Forjett.

This was a summons calling upon the defendant to deliver up possession of the plaintiff's house in Khetwaddy in the occupation of an European Constable of Police. The defendant pleaded want of due notice to quit. The house has been rented by Mr. Forjett for the use of the Constable in charge of the Khetwaddy district. Mr. Forjett's contention was that he was a monthly tenant and as such should have received a month's notice to quit, which he had not; the summons was the first notice. He had received a notice about a month and half ago, but that was waived by the plaintiff on being allowed a higher rent. Since then Mr. Forjett was a tenant on an increased rent and therefore entitled to a fresh notice of plaintiff's intention to oust him out of occupation. Plaintiff being unable to prove that a month's notice to quit was given, His Honor held that the action could not be sustained. *Plaintiff monsuited.*

SUDDER COURT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court on Monday the 23rd June 1862.

Special Appeal No. 18 of 1861.—Surat.—Byramjee Manekjee *vs.* Juverchund Hirachund.

Special Appeal No. 280 of 1862.—Poona.—Krisnajee Shideshwur Deo, a minor, by his mother and Guardian Gungabaee *vs.* Govind Bhicajee Ook, deceased, by his son and heir Sukharam.

Special Appeal No. 283 of 1862.—Ahmedabad.—Kashee Ambaeedas *vs.* Jeewun Khooshal alias Jiwa Khooshal.

Special Appeal No. 4322.—Surat.—Ruttonjee Dadabhaee, Muncherjee Hormusjee and Nusurwanjee Jehageerbhaee for himself, and as guardian of his brother Byramjee, a minor *vs.* Wasoodeo alias Phukirbhaee, deceased, his sons and heirs Anundrao and Motabhaee, a minor, his guardian Anundrao Krishurao and Sukharam Jugunnath.

Special Appeal No. 4331.—Ahmedabad.—Hurkha Foonja, deceased, his sons and heirs Daya and Wunarsaee *vs.* Husum Kasum, manager of the shop of Chandoo Kasum.

Special Appeal No. 4343.—Surat.—Bhika and Pragjee, sons of Purbhoo and Akhoo Morarjee *vs.* Bhana Mukunjee.

Special Appeal No. 4349.—Surat.—Bhika and Pragjee, sons of Purbhoo and Akhoo Morarjee *vs.* Bhana Mukunjee.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN AMERICA.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, June 14.)

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

From the Right Hon'ble Sir C. Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 8, dated London, 8th May 1862.)

I forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a Despatch* from Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, respecting the prospects of the Cotton Crop in the Southern States of America during the present year.

From Robert Bunch, Esq., to the Earl Russel,—(No. 49, dated Charleston, 19th March 1862.)

The deranged condition of Postal and other communication between the various States and Districts of the so called Southern Confederacy renders it difficult to speak with entire certainty on a subject of considerable interest, *viz.*, the prospects of the Cotton Crops of this year, or rather as to whether there will be any Crop at all.

Of the Districts in my own more immediate neighbourhood I can indeed say confidently that the production of Cotton will be next to nothing unless some great change in political affairs shall occur within the next two months. This does not appear probable. The Planters, who have not yet felt the effects of the invasion, are employing their hands in sowing corn and other cereals, of which enormous quantities will be required now that the grain market of the North-West is closed.

The "Sea Islands" may be said to be entirely in the possession of the United States. Whether those lands are being prepared for crops under northern auspices I am unable to say, but it is certain that at the best the product will be small. The Negroes are too thoroughly disorganized, and the whole system of labor too much changed to render immediate success possible.

In the South-Western States and the Valley of the Mississipi the operations of War, of which they are now the theatre, must preclude any but the most haphazard attention to agriculture, and, even in Districts which may have been up to now comparatively quiet, I feel assured that but little Cotton will be planted. Corn and grain will monopolise the land.

I have therefore no hesitation in avowing my belief that Europe need look for but little Cotton, the growth of this year. Even were it possible that the restrictions on its shipment could be at once removed by the cessation of the blockade, the demands upon the Railroads for Military services, the conversion of River Steamers into Vessels of War, the destruction of Canals, Bridges, and Roads, must operate adversely for a considerable period upon the transportation of the staple from the interior to the coast. It may be confidently predicted that no competition on the part of the South need, for the present, be feared by other Cotton-producing Countries.

* Dated 19th March 1862.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

Cochin, *June 10th*, 1862.

The Monsoon has now fairly burst upon us, and it is every day pouring down "cats and dogs."

We are glad to notice that the salary of Captain Castor, our Master Attendant, has been increased from Rs. 200 to 350 per mensem. His establishment has been also enlarged and the old hands in it have had increases too! We are likewise told that the stipend of Captain Crawford, the Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government, is shortly to be raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1000 per mensem. One could scarcely credit this, nevertheless there seems to be some foundation for the report. Mr. Fisher, the new Resident, is at present at Trivandrum. Nothing particular has hitherto been done by him—at least nothing worth recording. From all accounts, however, it appears he is endeavouring to master the details of such of the important questions as do usually come before the Resident, and he is necessarily *slow*, and all that is to be wished is that he would be but *sure* too!

The work of the "Shoranoor Bridge" is progressing well, and satisfied with the "doings" of Mr. Thomas Siddens, the Assistant Engineer engaged in its construction, the Cochin Government has been pleased to augment his salary to Rs. 400 a month. Nothing further has transpired here in regard to the extension of the Railway from Shoranoor to Trichoor. It appears the Cochin Rajah is prepared to lend the Shoranoor Bridge to the Company that is being organized in England.

His Highness's Dewan has just returned from a circuit to the Northern parts of the country. More by and bye.

POONA.

It will be perceived from notices published in another column, that His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee in the Mess-house of Her Majesty's 25th N. I., at 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 23rd instant.

Public breakfasts will also be given at Dapooree on each successive Thursday, until further notice, at 9 o'clock A. M., commencing from the 26th instant.

Lady Frere will hold her receptions at Government House, Dapooree, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. on Mondays, until otherwise announced. The first reception, it will be perceived, takes place on Monday, the 23rd instant. *Deccan Herald, June 20.*

We perceive from the Home papers that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee, have each contributed 20*l.* to the Prince Albert National Memorial Fund.—*Id.*

The weather continues to be cool and pleasant, out door exercise being quite practicable at all hours of the day. The rain still holds off, but we have all the indications of an early downpour soon.—*Id.*

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received by the last Mail, stating that Mr. James Berkley the Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, has had, a serious relapse. His health is said to be so feeble, that fears are entertained that he will never be able to revisit India.—*Id.*

We understand that Major Geach of the Invalid Establishment has been appointed Pension Paymaster at Surat.—*Poona Observer, June 21.*

Magraj, who was brought up before the Deputy Magistrate for altering the figure 10 to 1,000 on a paper currency note has been committed to the sessions.—*Id.*

Mahadeo Yeshwunt Purvaleekur, a Sirdar of the Deccan, whom we mentioned a few weeks ago as having been sent before the Magistrate at the instance of the Civil Judge on a charge of forgery, has been committed for trial to the sessions.—*Id.*

Mahableshwar, 16th June, 1862.—The last three days we have had such weather as has not been experienced in the memory of any resident here. The wind has been so powerful as to have left many houses without any cover on. Trees have been blown up and all the roads strewed with their branches and leaves. Many buildings have not got the rain tatties up, the cause of their being thus taken in is that they did not expect it to come on so suddenly. They have not grass, &c., and people will not go out to work without very high wages, and biggaries are not to be had. The Church has now one side only, and some of the iron roof was blown off on Sunday, and the large door was blown open at the same time. We have frequent sunshine, and at times it is very clear, so that the sea can be seen without a glass; at other times it is foggy.

Some people wish to get away, but cannot for want of carts &c.; others have to see work done before going away. It is to be hoped that this chupper work will be done away with, and something more substantial used instead.

All are healthy, both Europeans and natives. We miss the baker, and are thinking of sending for Bread from Punch-Gunny where they have a baker, I am happy to say. I am sorry to have to put on record that some who have been enjoying themselves up here have gone away without paying their rent.—*Id.*

Belgaum, 16th June 1862.—The weather here for the past fortnight has undergone a noticeable change. The monsoon may now be said to have fairly set in, and the rains have commenced in an earnest and regular business-like manner. The total fall of rain for the past week measured at our observatory 9 inches and some odd cents. Almost all the nullahs and rivers have become unfordable, and boats are required to be used, so that considerable delay and inconvenience are experienced by the traffickers in sending their merchandise over different parts of the country.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

It is rumoured in official circles that a paymaster of the late Indian Navy will be appointed Assistant Secretary in the Office of Controller of Marine Affairs, and *ex-officio* Secretary of the Navy to the Government of India.—*Hurkaru, June 12.*

The *Phœnix* has the following—"In addition to the Durbar expenses allowed to the Governor General of India, the sum of 3,000 Rs. per annum or Rs. 250 per mensem has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for all expenses incurred for Telegraphic communications which His Excellency may have occasion to make, either demi-officially or privately.—*Id.*

The Bank of Bengal directors, at their weekly Meeting yesterday morning reduced the rate of interest and discount on bank bills one per cent., and on mercantile bills one and a half per cent.—*Id., June 13.*

A Kossid has just arrived from the camp of the Ameer of Cabool, bringing news to the 20th May. On the 15th the camp of the Dost was pitched at Killah Azim, and all the Candahar chiefs proceeded there to welcome him on his arrival. A Durbar was held, at which Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan was pesent. He had left his post in advance for the purpose of obtaining a personal interview with the Ameer. On the following day the camp at Killah Azim was broken up, and Dost Mahomed at the head of his troops, and surrounded by the Candahar and other chiefs who had assembled to pay their respects to their mutual ruler, marched into the city of Candahar. The reception met with by the Dost, was all that the old man could have desired, and though straightened as are the Candahr people for provisions just now, they appeared to think his coming might bring them some relief. On the 18th May, Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, entered Candahar from his camp at Kashk-i-Nuksood, to pay his respects to the Ameer, but as it was of importance that both he, and Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan should be present at their posts, they had obtained leave to return thereto, and are to quit Candahar immediately. Grain is very scarce, and the harvest will not be ready for the sickle for another ten or fifteen days. Nevertheless the Dost has contrived to have ample stores for his troops, and purchases of grain were still being made and collected at the various halting places in advance of Candahar. It was feared, however, that while the provisions for the men were so scanty the horses must needs suffer; but as the waters of the Helmund are out, and boats scarce, the Ameer will halt for ten days, while boats are being collected and prepared. In this time the harvest will be well nigh ready for gathering in, and as the cavalry will be in inglorious inactivity in the interval the horses need not suffer much from their short commons. The Ameer allows nothing to deter him from prosecuting his march on Herat, and it is now doubtful if he would stay his progress, were the most ample reparation offered him by Sultan Jan and his adherent of Herat. The old man seems determined to prove that Herat is at all times well within reach of Cabool, and of his own strong arm.—*Englishman, June 13.*

Our contemporary the *Hurkaru* remarks, and with justice, upon the dim and scanty information given to the public with reference to accidents, casualties, and serious losses, occurring to the shipping in this dangerous river, between Calcutta and the sea. It is almost superfluous to remark that, except in the case of a great and extensive fire, there can be no loss of property in which the Calcutta community is concerned, so serious and costly, as the wreck of a valuable ship and cargo, entering or leaving this port; and yet, as our contemporary observes, these things occur and pass away with almost, if not quite, as little notice as a petty case at the police Court, or in the Coroner's Office. We hope to be able, in future, to keep the mercantile and general public better informed than they have hitherto been concerning these matters; and, as a commencement, we will state, as briefly as possible, the circumstances connected with the loss of the fine ship *Blue Jacket*. The vessel, when working down the Eastern Channel, on the 7th instant, unfortunately grounded below the Gaspar floating-light, at half-past seven in the evening. She was in charge of Mr. Bull, a licensed pilot, who, of course, is to be brought to trial before the Marine Court, on a charge of unskilful performance of his duty when in charge of the lost vessel. The *Blue Jacket* was a fine ship of two thousand tons burthen, and has been for some years sailing to and from this port; having been the first vessel sent from India to the Cape on the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, to bring up horses from that colony, which duty she performed in a very satisfactory manner. The loss of this fine vessel is greatly to be regretted; and we hope that the result of the investigation to be held into the particulars of the case, will be favorable to the pilot who is to be put upon his defence, and who we are informed is held in general estimation both in his own service and by the seafaring, and mercantile community, as an able and intelligent officer. The *Blue Jacket* was by no means abandoned without a display of British energy. On the night she grounded the captain and crew, with the pilot in charge, seeing the imminent danger in which the ship was, and calculating on the probability of her going to pieces during the night, left her in two boats and made their way to the floating-light vessel where they passed the night. At day break next morning they returned to the ship, with a steam tug-vessel; and, making fast to the stranded vessel, with hawsers, actually got her under way, and for some time entertained reasonable hopes of saving her and her cargo, and towing her back to Calcutta. It being, however, impracticable to tow her direct to the westward, and into the Eastern Channel of the Saugor Sand, on which she had grounded, her head was turned to the southward, in the hope of gradually getting into deeper water by the slope of the bank towards the sea; but unfortunately, after a short time she again grounded, and become a total wreck.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We regret to learn from the Neilgherry paper that the large bridge at Paulghaut and known by the name of "Calputty" has just been completely washed away by a heavy fall of rain in one night, aided by the strong current of water over which it stood—the bridge is said to have originally cost thirty thousand rupees.—*Times, June 16.*

The sale of the Kirwee prize property commenced at Calcutta on the 2nd instant and was expected to last for fifteen days and to yield little short of a million sterling. "A personal inspection," we read, "is necessary to form any idea of the value of the collection which is said to surpass in extent and costliness, the most celebrated collections ever brought to public sale in India." —At the end of the first week of the sale it was reported that the jewels still continue to attract large crowds of buyers, principally Native. Every thing was realising high prices, and the gross total was expected to be in excess of the original estimate.—*Id.*

The Madras Government has appointed Major C. H. Drury to be Military Accountant at Madras, Captain J. W. Rideout succeeding him as Examiner in the Pay Department.—*Hurkaru, June 12.*

The Governor of Madras according to the local journals appear to be destined to play a leading part in the game of speculation, so far as the Press is concerned. It is continually making a partner of him, in one way or another. He is always represented as going to do something that he never does. We (*Atheneum*) have been threatened with the loss of him times out of mind, yet we have him still, and so far as our limited knowledge goes, he is fixed in his seat for years to come. But the Bangalore *Herald*, reviving the old story, says, "on good authority," that Sir William Denison has altered his mind, and is going home instead of to the hills. We shall believe this when we hear the salutes fired on his final embarkation, and on the swearing in of his successor.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

When we ventured the other day to treat upon the important subject of Bonnets, we were certainly not aware how very much could be said about them. The Parisian correspondent of the *Englishman* has considerably enlightened us, for he says of a celebrated Milliner, that she is thoroughly the artist in her own line, taking instant mental note of the style of face and figure of each new customer, and modifying, changing, and adapting her bonnets for each individual. She never willingly turns out two bonnets alike, though there is in all her bonnets of any given season, a general resemblance in style and shape, but an infinite variety in the details of both, and the most exquisite freshness and grace in the trimmings.

It may perhaps interest the fairest portion of our readers to be informed on the "best authority" that according to the last Paris fashion the front of the bonnet now comes quite over the top of the head, is raised a good deal over the forehead, and much trimmed both outside and inside; that a slight demarcation is now visible between the front and the crown; and that the curtain is worn both deep and full, but not so frequently covered with lace or blonde as was the case formerly.

No one can hope to create a really charming bonnet unless possessing a studious disposition combined with a poetic temperament. Deep thought as well as vivid imagination are both necessary, or the result cannot be satisfactory. A bonnet of white horse hair may be trimmed in a variety of ways, but it requires genius to conceive on the middle of the front edge, a pink moss-rose and buds, with a dandelion clock, half encircled by an inch wide pink riband, run into a full strip of very transparent white gauze, forming a ruffle on each side of the riband, as wide as the latter, which shows through the gauze, this ruffled strip being brought down slopingly round the left side of the crown to the middle of the curtain— of white tulle and gauze— where it terminates in bows and long ends of the same narrow riband. Inside the bonnet more roses and buds, and dandelion. Very full caps of white blonde, and magnificent pink strings.

Another sweet idea is an edging of soft ruching of white tulle, a bunch of green leaves on the crown from which a cataract of lilies of the valley falls below the edge of the curtain. On the *forehead* more lilies of the valley mixed in with cloudy puffings of tulle.

A very pretty effect is also obtained by a fold of cherry velvet coming round the front, with narrow folds underneath crossed over the edge in three places, with a wonderful bunch of black grapes, their bloom such as might deceive a bird. A bunch of cherries resting against the cheek is also very pretty.

But it is impossible to conceive anything more exquisitely simple and yet *distingué* on the head of a fair young English *belle*, than a bonnet of fine white straw, with nothing outside save an exquisite bunch of blue cornflowers, cowslips, dandelion-clock, and blackberries, perched on the edge of the crown, while on the left side, underneath a narrow fold of blue silk, and a veil of blue gauze, edged with a plaited *ruche* of the same, sewn on to the rim of the front, and thrown back over the bonnet and curtain, the latter of blue silk, covered with a falling of the same gauze—a similar *bouquet* mixed with ripe bearded wheat, over the forehead; rich white blonde caps, and blue strings.

With this bonnet a white cap of an entirely new kind should be worn, composed of very fine tulle, edged with very narrow tulle, plaited on excessively full and small, the cap itself being very full. This cap is the most *vaporous* sort of thing imaginable, and looks as though it might be blown away with a breath; but it would not be becoming to any but the very fairest complexions, or very lustrous dark hair.

We might enlarge on the subject and describe other sweet things, but think we have said enough for one day.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 14.*

OUDH.

We have reason to believe, that the practice of petitioning the Crown, direct or through the Government of India, for the restoration or indemnification of forfeited or confiscated property and rights, lately inaugurated by their more illustrious countrymen, the ex-King of Oudh, the Nizam of Moorshedabad, and the Mysore Princes, is about to be followed by certain of the Nawabs and others of Lucknow, who came under the provisions of the Governor General's famous confiscation order.

Men, who once fervently thanked their stars that they escaped the gallows by the simple payment of a fine for their rebellion, are now beginning to think, that they have been very cruelly used, and argue that, because they were not formally tried and convicted by a judge and jury, their offence was not proven, and that, therefore, their punishment was arbitrary, unjust and illegal. We are writing within sight of the little monument which marks the spot where Orr, Jackson, Burn, Morgan, and the rest of the unfortunate English captives in the Kaisur Bagh were slaughtered: we should like to know, what kind of justice was meted out to them by the Nawabs paramount at the time? What *tribunal* condemned them to a brutal and ignominious death?

We do not mean to defend Lord Canning's confiscation policy: it was too sweeping to be just, and too fickle and indiscriminate to be effectual. First, the innocent suffered with the guilty, and then the guilty mainly profited by the extreme moderation which was subsequently shewn, for, it must be remembered that, to those who have forfeited their all—their very lives—the smallest concession of liberty or property is a clear and an undeserved gain. However, this we do mean to say, that, let alone confiscation, hanging itself would have been a comparatively decent end for many an object of Lord Canning's misdirected clemency, who now seem to have survived that fate only to let us see how very richly they deserved it. And if we have

"Nursed the pinion which impelled the steel"

to wound us, let the ingrates at least see that, if they are mindful of their losses, we are not unmindful of their crimes—that if they can find no reconciliation in a merciful compromise, they are likely to find injury in ill-advised agitation.—*Oudh Gazette, June 14.*

AFFGHANISTAN.

The latest news from the Ameer's Camp is up to the 29th May. The Ameer was still at Candahar, but impatient of delay, and his advanced force was moving on Furrah, and active preparations were in progress for the whole army to follow. It was expected he would be able to march about the 3rd of June. There was no news from the front.—*Lahore Chronicle, June 14.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

The New-Police.—The body of men who recently came round from Bombay in order to strengthen our existing police force are remarkably good men, of powerful physique and fine carriage. We were told the other day that two of them went to one of the public schools here and desired to be admitted for one hour each day as pupils. Their request was complied with; they learnt the alphbhet in one lesson—as Thomas Brown, that charming but unsound philosopher is said to have done—and withdrew. Without assuming that the course they have adopted will lead these men to unsound deductions in metaphysics, it is pleasing to find in them a tone of self-respect that induces so proper an employment of their leisure hours. We desire the public to know what sort of men this new draft seems to be composed of, in order that they may receive such treatment as will not diminish or hurt the feeling of self-respect which every man ought to possess who does his duty, in or out of office. If there be a general desire among these new men in the direction of English literature, the Inspector of Schools might be desired to furnish Government with one or two schemes by which the want could be met.—*China Mail, May 22.*

YANG-TSZE RIVER NEWS.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hankow, *2d May*, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Matters here would progress more favourably for British interests and trade if we were properly protected, and the want of this protection could easily be supplied by the constant presence of a Naval vessel. We require this, and knowing that there is no more feasible and forcible way of obtaining this than by making this want public through the medium of an intelligent and impartial Press, we lay the appeal in your columns, asking you to further it at your earliest opportunity.

The trade here is now becoming a settled, and, I hope, sure thing. We are now bracing up for the large business anticipated this summer, and the benefits that will accrue in consequence of the rising commercial importance of this place will indemnify the expense of the protection already solicited. The Braves (so called in consequence, it ought to be, of having proved bravos) are still in the highest degree annoying, and the difference of their behaviour when the gun-boat on this station is absent at Kiu-kiang proves the necessity of her being always at hand.

We are doing a fair trade now in Manchester goods, and as the new teas come we will certainly do more. Freights, too will rule fairly for steamers during the summer, and the trade will increase in proportion as the benefits resulting from commercial intercourse become apparent to Chinese capitalists in this rapidly rising province.

We have been busy lately in preparing the banks of the river against the ensuing rise of water—that is, so far as piling and wedging on the already very loose ground adjacent to the banks; and new hongs are being erected in many places where last summer the ricketty abodes of half-starved Chinese were tottering to their fall from the effects of the high state of the river. Altogether, the Hankow of April 1861 and April 1862 are two very different places, and the fact, as it strikes the Chinese mind, must have significance. One thing we are now ready for, and that is a weekly paper and price current; indeed, this will ere long be a necessity, as at present all outsiders are left in ignorance of commercial transactions.

The new steamers are now making their first appearance, and the *Jinkee*, belonging to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., has made a very rapid passage from Shanghae. The new American steamer *Poyang* is also proving a swift river boat. She carries away from here a thousand tons of cargo every voyage.

Freights are ruling at from 10 to 12 Taels, and the new teas will be in Hankow by the latter end of this month.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

An Old Correspondent.

A correspondent at Kiu-king informs us that they intend showing what they can do this summer in the employment of steamers for the green teas, which are brought there instead of to Hankow; and judging from the way that the English Concession is being built upon and improved, he believes they make a fair start this season. The Braves seem to have left, as he says nothing about them. The water is again fast rising, it having risen three feet six inches in five days, or nearly eight inches every day.

Freight per steamers is 10 Taels, but for a month or so very little Tea will offer. The new green teas will be ready for shipment in June. Weather very unsettled.

From a correspondent lately come down the river Yang-tsze we learn that the Imperialists are in very large force at Wuhu, some 55 miles above Nankin, and the place seems likely to fall into their hands. This will bring them close to another large Rebel position, the East and West Pillars about 10 miles below Wuhu, and close to the Rebel city Taeping. At East Pillar was observed a large Rebel army, going through a mimic engagement, with rockets, gingalls, and with the usual number of flags, red, black, and crimson, with the heavenly characters suggestive of "Great Peace" written on them. Both parties are getting close to each other, and all well-wishers of China side with the Imperialists. It appears that we will have to be careful in sending on the river boats, less able to protect themselves than steamers, as in consequence of our attitude towards the Rebels adjacent to Shanghae, they may retaliate on us at Nankin when the Taepings get a chance. However, there is no doubt but that we are doing the right thing in driving the Rebels from our midst. We cannot get on with both, and 'tis best to side with the reigning powers. With the Rebels there would be no trade, but in caps and gunpowder—with the Imperialists, let the thriving state of commercial affairs at Haukow and Kiu-kiang bear witness.

IMPORTANT CONSULAR CASE.

Tan-cho-fun *v.* Ebrahim Soomar.

This was a case tried before D. B. Robertson, Esq., H. M.'s Consul, with Adam Scott, Esq., and F. W. Lawrence, Esq., as Assessors, at Canton, on the 1st of October last, and remitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking by the Defendant in appeal.

It appears the Plaintiff is a dealer in bullion at Canton, and had various gold leaf transactions with the firm of Ebrahim Soomar, also of Canton, extending over some period of time. Suddenly Akow, the compradore of the firm, disappeared, and the Plaintiff thereupon applied for the amount due to him in the balance of account, \$13,159.12, which the Defendant refused to pay, ignoring him altogether.

The Plaintiff rested his case on the proof of the delivery of the gold at the hong of the Defendant, the deliveries being entered in a book, and each bearing the stamp of the firm. It appeared in evidence that he sold Opium on account of the firm at Hongkong, and remitted the proceeds in gold.

The Defendant denied generally his liability, and that he was not responsible for the compradore's dealings on his own account with the Plaintiff.

The Court found for the Plaintiff, and hence the appeal.

In the appeal of Ebrahim Soomar *against the sentence of the Consular Court of Canton, in the suit of* Tan-cho-fun *versus* Ebrahim Soomar.

I have read with great attention the papers in this cause, together with the report of Mr. Consul Robertson, the statement and documents put in by the Applicant, and the counter-statement of the Respondent.

I am of opinion that the decision of the Consul and his Assessors upon the case before them is correct.

It appears sufficiently proved that the gold leaf was delivered by the Plaintiff.

The question remains whether, under the circumstances of the case, the Defendant was in law liable for the acts of his compradore. I am of opinion that he was so liable. The Defendant appears to have had a hong at Canton, at which Akow is the only Chinese agent and compradore. The chief trade of the Defendant appears to have been to exchange Opium from Hongkong for gold leaf from Chinamen in Canton, and it appears to me that to effect this exchange was precisely within the scope of Akow's agency. That Akow was the general compradore at the hong of the Defendant is not denied. Now for the purpose of carrying on traffic with Chinamen at Canton such a compradore must be treated as a general agent, and I apply to the agency in this case the rule well expressed by Mr. Justice Storey in his work on Agency, section 126, as to such an agent, "the principal will be bound by the acts of his agent within the scope of the general authority conferred on him, although he violates by these acts his private instructions and directions, which are given to him by the principal, limiting, qualifying, suspending, or prohibiting the exercise of authority."

Now it is not attempted to be shown that the plaintiff had notice of any special mode of doing business between the defendant and Akow, and in the absence of such notice it must be presumed that Akow was held out as general agent.

The accounts between defendant and Akow, adduced to prove that Akow was not a servant, but a private merchant, go to show that opium and gold were the staple of exchange in which Akow as compradore acted for the defendant, and therefore sustains the plaintiff's case in this particular.

It may be true that Akow, either with or without the defendant's consent, carried on business on his own account; but the Plaintiff is not shewn to have had notice of this, and therefore it cannot affect his rights, arising from the undisputed fact that Akow was the defendant's compradore at his hong.

Now, assuming for a moment that the practice set up as prevailing in Parsee and Indian firms amounts to an usage, that does not appear to me to vary the decision to be come to. It is not pretended that the usage among them is a custom among all non-Chinese traders at Hongkong, and it would require notice, express or strongly implied, to any trader with Parsee and Indian to affect him with such a *special usage;* for if proved, it does not amount to a *custom* affecting the Plaintiff.

It is satisfactory to add that the decision to which the Consul and his Assessors at Canton have come in this case appears to me to be in the interests of commerce, as well as sound in law. It sustains the public policy of preventing frauds upon innocent persons, and the encouragement of confidence in dealing with agents —objects of great importance everywhere, but especially in China, where a large portion of commercial business must be conducted by compradores and other agents. It is competent to every one, it is the practice with most traders, to obtain ample security for his compradore. If a trader does not require such security, he is acting contrary to usage, if not to custom; and he gains a petty benefit in the lower terms on which he can obtain a compradore. But then he, and not the public who trust to his doing what is usual, must suffer, if he does not obtain that protection which he can obtain, and which the public presume he has obtained, and which they cannot obtain for themselves.

I therefore hereby confirm the sentence of the Consular Court, with costs.

(Signed) Frederick W. A. Bruce.

Peking, 21st day of March, 1862.—*Overland China Mail.*

INDIAN PRESS.

JOHN BRUCE NORTON.

(From the Hurkaru, June 10.)

We have been favored with another volume from the pen of Mr. John Bruce Norton of Madras, this time we were going to say, upon the more congenial subject of the wise administration of the law, but the bare truth is, that Mr. Norton is equally at home in half a dozen walks of intellectual effort. Jurist, orator, poet, politician and journalist, he has attained high reputation in each capacity, and if men are justly measured by the extent of working faculty which their lives exhibit, we know of no one in India who can be said to equal him. A mind eminently practical, a knowledge not more various than profound, and a heart always in the fight place, should produce, in any part of the world, results serviceable to the human race, and in Mr. Norton a case, the gifts of nature and education have been eminently productive of public good. He it was, who, as the author of the celebrated *Torture Report*, forced upon the reluctant ear of Parliament the story of the poverty and sufferings of the ryots of Madras, and the narratives of mis-government and misery first brought to light in the pages of that terrible Book of Martyrs, were turned to useful account in the columns of the Madras Press, of which Mr. Norton was long one of the chief ornaments. And if his countrymen had cause to be grateful to the barrister who could snatch time from the urgent demands of his profession, to edit newspapers devoted to the cause of political and social reforms—write books such as the *Topics for Indian Statesmen*, and take the lead in every public movement, whether for liberalising the measures of Government or forming and drilling Volunteer Corps—the native community owe him a much deeper dept of gratitude. As one of the Governors of the Madras University, he was always conspicuous for the zeal and energy which he threw into the work of promoting the education of the higher classes of Hindoos and Mussulmans, but it is as patron and head of Patcheappah's school that he has done most good in that direction. That institution, founded on a large scale by a wealthy native gentleman, serves all the purposes which the best friends of native education desire to realise, and the annual meetings held to commemorate its growing utility, are fruitful of cause for mutual felicitation on the part of all who desire the improvement of the natives of India. But we must pass from the abstract subject of the general merits of this eminent countryman of ours, and speak of his latest claim to consideration, in the publication of Topics of Jurisprudence *or aids to the Office of the Indian Judge*, a work consisting of 600 pages, and designed, as the author tells us, "to furnish judges, practitioners, and students with some aids on those *topics* of law which are of the most ordinary occurrence in forensic pratice." Mr. Norton says truly, "the time will doubtless come when India will be supplied with a set of text books written for her especial use and adapted to her wants and conditions, and indeed a commission has been appointed in England to digest a Code of Civil Law applicable to all India, an undertaking which I humbly conceive will prove *Opus Heroicum*, but until that task shall have been performed, it is perhaps not out of place to endeavour to bring together within a reasonable compass, so much of the learning of the English Law, as may afford a *ratio decidendi* on many of the points which are constantly arising in the progress of litigation. Text books are very expensive and contain much that is not applicable to law and practice in India, whilst reports are almost if not entirely beyond the reach of the Indian legal profession. Hence, in the present work, I have quoted at length the passages from the various judgments which throw light upon the subjects under discussion, instead of barely referring to the books in which the cases are contained."

It is enough to have stated the objects Mr. Norton had in view when he sat down to prepare this volume. Those who are acquainted with his work upon the *law of Evidence* which we are glad to see has reached a 2nd edition, will not need to be told in what manner he has carried them out.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

(From the Sindian, June 11.)

We have watched for some time with no inconsiderable degree of interest, the question of supply and demand at this port, more especially as regards three or four kinds of exportable produce, viz., oil seeds, cotton, indigo and hemp; and although we have heard a desire to ignore the fact, it must still be sufficiently plain to any candid enquirer, that there seems to be no elasticity as regards these articles—that whatever little reaches us in excess of former years, comes from parts beyond the Sind frontier, which the very fact of the Banyans systematically and almost with impunity, adultering with sand and dirt the oilseeds they offer for sale, shows, as we remarked in our last that the market is in an unhealthy state. As regards cotton, Indigo and hemp in particular, the quantity reaching us is limited in itself, and the increase over former years so small as to be scarcely worth noticing. We have dwelt more than once upon what might be done by our merchants themselves to remedy this unfortunate state of things, but it would be unfair and unwise to ignore the responsibility which attaches to Government in the matter, and it is quite worth while to examine by means of statistics which happen to be at our command, what the precise amount of that responsibility is, and how much Government really have in their power towards "developing the resources" of the province—a phrase hackneyed enough it is true, but still possessing so far at least as Sind is concerned a very tangible and serious meaning. For the resources of Sind *are* still undeveloped, and there exists but one specific for developing them beyond a certain and very limited extent. It is difficult to overrate the impetus which the canalization of Sind on a scientific principle would afford to her outward trade, and as this is a point in which our merchant exporters are so deeply interested, we would hope that a plain and practical exposition of the subject will lead them collectively to bring a direct influence to bear upon the accomplishment of such an important object. The present state of agriculture in Sind, the vicissitudes to which under existing arrangements, the crops are exposed, the facilities with which perennial irrigation could be accomplished, and the great results to be anticipated therefrom, are so lucidly explained by Captain Fife in his sketch of the irrigation of Sind published in 1855, that we would earnestly invite a perusal of that pamphlet, by all those who feel interested in the advancement of the province, and especially of those whose prosperity is so completely bound up with it.

Defective as our present irrigational system is, we have already reached a point where Sind produces more than she consumes; but whilst we believe the limit of further production over and above that required for internal consumption—in other words the available surplus for export—has under the present system, been reached, or very nearly so, the report just referred to enables us to calculate with a tolerable approach to accuracy, to what extent it may be stimulated, even with the existing amount of population, by the construction of perennial canals, and the gradual supercession of our present uncertain and defective arrangements. The number of beegahs now irrigated by machinery could under these circumstances, according to Captain Fife be easily increased by *two-thirds*, and as regards land watered by natural flow, the produce, owing to obtaining water at the right time would be increased by *two-fifths*. These facts enable us, with the valuable data supplied by his pamphlet, to calculate what additional quantity of grain or oil seeds we may estimate as reaching the market.

The number of beeghas irrigated by machinery, including that from wells, being calculated as 762,871, that number would be increased to 1,271,452, being an excess of 508,581 beegahs and as, with effective irrigation, the produce per beegah may be set down as 15 maunds, the increase in the total grain produce due to substitution of natural flow for well irrigation would of course amount to 508,581 by 15=7,628,715 maunds. Again, the area of land now cultivated by natural flow is estimated at 123,175 beegahs producing at 10 maunds per beegah 1,231,750 maunds:—we have to take two-fifths of this as the additional produce due to proper *command* of water, showing as under this head an increase of $\frac{1,231.70 \text{ by } 2}{5}$ =492,700 maunds. Add this to the last amount, and we have a grand total of 8,121,415 maunds or 290,000 tons.

Now this brings us to the point where our merchants may well feel an interest. Whilst Sind already produces as much grain as she consumes, and has a surplus, however small, available for export, is it not evident that the whole produce of every additional acre brought under the plough must come into the market? As the generality of produce now grown in Sind however, consists mainly of millet and rice, none of which reaches Europe, is it not also evident that any large increase in the production of these grains would lower their value, in proportion as the supply exceeded the demand?—and as the prices of oil seeds, cotton and hemp are not regulated by the rates ruling for these articles of country consumption, may we not fairly argue that, whilst at the present time the relative difference in value between oil seeds and grain has not reached that point where cultivators find it to their advantage to grow the former in preference to the latter, there must nevertheless be a point where, by an increased production of millet and rice, that difference would by the operation of the laws which regulate supply and demand, favor the growth of exportable produce; and this result would be brought about, not by the high prices offered for the same, but by the low prices of the commoner descriptions of grain.

We have been led into this discussion because we believe, if thoroughly comprehended, it will go far to convice most people of the soundness of our argument throughout. Believing in the truth of our surmises, we see no reason to doubt what we strenuously maintain, that whilst we look on an improved system of perennial irrigation as the one thing needful to realize the great expectations which have been anticipated for Sind, by far seeing men, since the day we first set foot as conquerors, in the country,—until that be accomplished, we shall look, as we have hitherto looked in vain, for the ordinary rules of supply and demand to right the anomalous position in which we are now placed. Nor does this question possess a mercantile interest only. The enormous increase in the land and custom's revenue of the province to which these measures would, to an absolute certainty, give rise, without any comparatively corresponding increase in her administrative expenses, would inevitably make Sind a profitable appanage to the crown, instead of laboring under her present stigma, as a drag and an incumbrance. With well regulated irrigational arrangements, the success of agricultural operations, which is now confessedly a mere lottery, would be reduced to a certainty, and this would naturally attract European capital, energy, and superintendence, which by increasing the value of the land, would not only lead to an improved system of culture, but would gradually raise the status of our agricultural population, who are at present proverbial for their almost hopeless poverty; and as judging from general statistics, mortality returns ordinarily show a marked increase amongst people ill-fed and ill-clothed, so may we infer that with the growth of prosperity would our population correspondingly increase.

MISSION WORK.

(From the Madras Times, June 12.)

When we drew the attention of our readers the other day to the triumphant progress in the study of financial economy made by the Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, we reserved a point or two of interest connected with their report for the present year, for comment on a future occasion. To-day we proceed to supplement our former notice by a reference to some particulars which are specially important in our estimation as illustrations of the soundness of certain views regarding Missionary operations advocated in these columns now some ten or twelve months ago.

The criticisms now referred to were variously received by those whom they principally concerned. By no uninfluential section of the excellent body of men engaged in spreading a knowledge of Christianity among the people of this country, the words of advice and warning, though uttered through the medium of the secular press, were regarded as the admonitions of friendship, prompted only by the sincere desire to elicit truth and to do good. By another section, we have too much reason to fear, they were misconstrued into the expression of a carping and prejudiced spirit, and were by a great mistake denounced as an endeavour to disparage one of the noblest efforts of Christian philanthrophy. It is to be hoped that time has to some extent corrected this error of judgment and healed its attendant soreness of feeling. Missionaries are now learning to recognize themselves as amenable to public criticism, in common with other agents engaged in works of public concern; and as no one supposes them to be infallible or morally perfect, the indication of what seems to be wrong in their theory or in their practice, can have no tendency to lower them in general estimation. In the Report now before us we find opinions expressed by the Committee of the Propagation Society so much in accordance with the views insisted on formerly in these columns, that it seems as much a duty to ourselves as to our readers to give them all prominence. It will not be readily believed that the Directors of the "Venerable Society" are actuated by an anti-Missionary spirit. Whatever apparent egotism there may be in thus strengthening our case by this weighty authority may be excused, we think, for the sake of the motive, a wish to remove from the minds of some good people whom for their works sake we highly respect, the delusion that the criticisms at which they took umbrage, were penned without full information, without careful thought, or in any unfriendly disposition.

One of the positions we took up, a position that provoked no small censure, was that much of what passed under the name of Missionary work was not Missionary work at all. The duty of the Missionary, it was pointed out, is to do the work of an Evangelist; to itinerate from village to village, from town to town, from district to district, making known the true doctrine. Objection was made to the location from year to year in one or more favored spots of two, three, or sometimes half a dozen Missionaries in charge of native Christian congregations. We maintained that how useful soever this service might be, it was not in the true sense of the term, Missionary service; that the persons, so engaged were Pastors, as much as the regular incumbent of an English parish is a Pastor, with the sole difference that the sheep were black and not white. The ideal of a Missionary proposed by us was that of the Apostle Paul. We are not now going again into the arguments by which these opinions were supported, but will call attention to the following extract from the Madras Report of the Propagation Society. The Committee says that they have "under consideration a very important and interesting measure. There are several Missions of long standing which are in reality rather Pastorates than Missions. Some of these have already Native Pastors over them, such as Cuddalore, and it is proposed to put some others also on the same footing, attaching to them their own funds as endowments which as endowments of Native Pastorates would be adequate to their cost. When this is accomplished, they will no longer appear in the list as Missions maintained out of Mission Funds, but will receive a distinctive appellation, and their income and expenditure be exhibited as Appropriated Funds.

To this, however, it is added that there is no intention to restrict these Clergy absolutely to duties connected with the care of the Native congregation. As time and opportunity are afforded them they will preach the Gospel to the heathen within their respective spheres, but their *primary* duty will be the Pastoral oversight of existing congregations, and in this respect they will be distinguished from Missionaries, properly such, whose grand object should be the evangelization of the heathen." And, using the identical illustration formerly employed in these very columns, "as self supporting native pastorates, these old and settled congregations will occupy as legitimate a position as any Parish in England."

We are not solicitous to be thought more Missionary in our tendencies than a professed Missionary Committee. It is sufficient for us, and lay Journalists, to be not less. The quotations just made will, we hope, place us on that desirable level, and induce the worthy people whose pious anger was roused by our criticisms, to withdraw the sentence passed against us of excommunication from the pale of those who wished well to the Missionary cause. Emboldened by the vantage ground on which we think we now stand, we would recommend other Societies to adopt and carry out the same principle, and devote Missionary funds only to strictly Missionary objects.

This is not the only point of agreement between the pages of the *Times* and the pages of the Committee's Report. It was maintained in the series of articles now alluded to, that the success of Missionary operations among the adult population, especially among the more respectable and intelligent classes, had been up to the present time utterly insignificant, and scarcely understated as "*nil*." It was specially urged on the attention of all engaged in these operations, that a most promising and inviting field of labor lay open before them in the education of Hindu youths. It was made a subject of regret that Missionary Societies had shown so great a backwardness to avail themselves of the splendid opportunities for increased usefulness presented by the new educational arrangements of the Government; that they had done so little where they might have done so much. The doctrine that after all the schoolmaster must be the grand regenerator of the millions of Hindus who at present are sunk in ignorance and idolatry, is we know very unpalatable to some earnest men, who favor what they regard as a more primitive and apostolic mode of proceeding. Yet our confidence increases with every fresh year's experience, that it is only by educating the South of India that any impression worth speaking about is to be made on the nation at large. Missionary bodies are gradually coming round, in spite of a conservative opposition, to this not very novel yet still not very popular theory. We are not unmindful that the free Church Mission have almost from the very commencement acted on this principle, and at a comparatively small expense have made their influence widely felt on the ranks of Hinduism. The report before us states that "the Committee have in hand a scheme for the enlargement of their educational work in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Provinces, in accordance with which superior schools will be set on foot in several of the principal towns at present unoccupied. For this purpose the Parent Society has made a very liberal grant, on the strength of which the Committee have sent to England for four masters. With the blessing of God it is hoped that these measures will tend not only to quicken and revive the state of existing congregations, but to extend the propagation of the Gospel and *to bring it to bear upon the higher classes who as yet have been so little reached by the truth.*" But until the higher and more intelligent classes are reached, even the little that has been done cannot be considered permanent. Were the English Government withdrawn to-morrow and with it all European agents, in a very brief space of time there would be not a trace of Christianity left even in the districts where it has made most progress; for the simple reason that all the classes who have any weight, who govern and lead and influence the rest, are resolutely opposed to its teaching. Looked at therefore in this point of view, the determination of this Society to engage more largely in educational work, and especially in maintenance of schools for the more respectable classes is an important move in the right direction. Were this course adopted generally by the Missionary Societies, and were the Natives themselves to come forward, as they ought to have done long ago, to claim the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Funds, the Government might then withdraw from all interference in the education of the people. Its duty would then be to confine itself to the work of supervision by means of its Inspectors, to ensure the profitable employment of the public money. To this complexion the Educational Department is certain to come at last, and such steps as are now being taken by the Propagation Society will hasten an arrangement that in more ways than one will prove to the benefit of India.

MHOW COURT MARTIAL.

(From the Deccan Herald, June 16.)

Our readers will, we daresay, be as glad to learn as we are, that the Mhow court-martial has at length terminated its sittings. The rejoinder of Colonel Crawley has been read, and the decision of the court, is we fancy, by this time, known on the summits of Simla—the Court, we are told, having taken only two hours to agree with regard to the verdict. In Poona, the nature of the finding is giving rise to a good deal of discussion, in military circles—opinion being divided as to whether it is to be an acquittal, or a conviction. An impression, however, prevails that the 6th Dragoons must be relieved of the presence of both the Commanding-Officer and the Paymaster, so that something like a spirit of harmony may be re-established in the regiment. To any one who has the weal of the British Army at heart, we do not think a sadder spectacle could be presented, than that afforded by the Mhow court-martial. We perceive a dispute arising out of some trumpery affair, connected with attendance at muster parades, leading to heart-burnings, hatred, insanity and death. On both sides war to the knife appears to have been declared, and the consequence has been, that the real sufferers have been men, who had no interest whatever in the quarrel. It could have mattered but little to the late sergeant-major Lilley, whether Colonel Crawley was ever present on parade, or not, and the question could have concerned, the Regimental sergeant-majors, who were kept for such a length of time in close arrest, still less. It would, however, appear that in the army in these days there is neither forgiveness nor forbearance. The worst construction is put upon actions, which in civil life would scarcely be noticed, and breaches of decorum, and even decency, are slurred over, which the law would take notice of, if they were committed by private citizens. In the 6th Dragoons, a soldier of twenty years' service has been pushed out of the world, and neither an inquest has taken place, nor an enquiry been ordered. Papers have been permitted to be abstracted from regimental offices without any particular notice being taken of the affair: and a canvass for evidence amongst all ranks seems to have been regarded as one of the essentials of success, in the contest, which has just been brought to a conclusion. We do not know what opinion Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield may entertain with regard to this unhappy business, and the melancholy circumstances which have surrounded it; but of this fact, we are certain, that the public are astounded at the revelations which have just been made. Of late years, an opinion has obtained, that regiments were like select family circles, in which jars might occasionally take place, but which little differences were on no account whatever to be obtruded upon the exterior world. Recent exposures are, however, dissipating this idea, especially as we find, instead of *esprit de corps* and fraternity, contemptible jealousies and rancorous rivalries. There seems to be no term of reproach in which "officers and gentlemen" do not indulge with regard to each other, and perjurers and liars are the epithets which are freely bandied about before a body of gentlemen, summoned together to adjudicate in a dispute between two persons, which the Queen of England has honored with commissions. On both sides, the quarrel appears to have been carried on with a degree of animosity, which we are glad to say, rarely exhibited in civil life. Both prisoner and prosecutor appear to have looked upon all those who were not favorably inclined towards them, as perjurers of the worst description. In the protests of the former, we have abundant proof of this feeling, and in the melancholy results of the exercise of the authority of the latter, we have a terrible evidence of the manner in which a mind may become warped in a struggle for victory. Whatever may be the decision of the court-martial, we are certain that the public, both of India and England, will be unanimous in the opinion that prosecutor and prisoner have alike done their best to bring into disrepute one of the finest regiments in the British army. While we look upon the Commanding-Officer of the corps as an abject tyrant, yet we at the same time must express our unqualified disapproval of the whole line of conduct pursued by Paymaster Smales in this unfortunate business. If the dispute had imperilled a privilege, or involved a principle, we could have understood it, and sympathized with the champion of right; but in a matter of what may be called red-tapeism, we confess that we do not much care who wins. Had not a regiment been divided, a house desolated, and a brave soldier hurried to a premature grave, we could have wished that some kind of compromise had been effected; but as events have occurred, it is to be hoped that the court-martial has done its duty, and either cashiered or acquitted. There can be no medium course adopted; if the prisoner is guilty of the charges preferred against him, he is no longer fit to hold a commission in Her Britannic Majesty's Army; and if he is innocent, the prosecutor must at once be arraigned upon charges of a nature as grave as they will be complicated. All along we have had a leaning towards the prisoner, and, simply because we did not think that the court-martial showed him sufficient consideration. He was, as it were, struggling against power, and it was easy to perceive that the president of the court—himself a commanding officer—was, from the first, unfavourably dis-

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passed towards him. Under these circumstances, we overlooked all intemperate expressions, and all angry protests, believing that, as far as he was concerned, the end justified the means. With him it was struggle for honour and existence, and he was bound to defend himself at all points ; but with the prosecutor the case was different. He could have acknowledged his error, if he had been wrong, without at all lessening either his dignity as a gentleman, or his authority as a Commanding-Officer ; and if he had been right he could have exhibited a noble spirit of generosity, by stooping to convince of his error, the man who had unjustly assailed him. Had he adopted either course, the army would have been saved from a shameless exposure, and Englishmen, in India, from a great reproach. Although we cannot deny there are faults on both sides, yet we at the same time must state that the Commanding-Officer of the 6th Dragoons is alone responsible for the Mhow court-martial, and its melancholy train of evils. With him rested the power to conciliate, to forgive, and to forget ; but he disdained to follow any other suggestions, save those of passion and caprice. He not only originated disputes himself, but he assiduously endeavoured to revive old quarrels. He taunted his officers with having made use of language, towards each other, in which even blackguards would hesitate to indulge. According to the evidence adduced before the court, he applied epithets to gentlemen which brought tears to their eyes, in consequence of their helplessness to resent the insults, which had been offered to them. He presumed upon his rank, and after treating an officer like a dog, on a morning parade, he endeavoured, when it was over, to propitiate him by a breakfast, and a wellbuttered roll ! These are the points which astound the outside world, and make us marvel that any body of gentlemen can be found to submit patiently to such indignities even for a day. In civil life, the poorest man in the realm, unless he was a very abject wretch indeed, would not stand such treatment, and why gentlemen of birth and education should be expected to submit to it in the army, is more than we can make out. Our Military Code requires a most rigid revision, and the sooner it is commenced, the better will it be for the army at large.

DR. JOSEPH WOLFF.

(From the Deccan Herald, June 18.)

In the obituary columns of the *Times*, we regret to perceive the death of the Revd. Dr. Joseph Wolff recorded, whose name has been for such a length of time so intimately associated with Eastern travel. He was well known in Bombay, in which city he delivered several interesting lectures on his return from his last expedition into Central Asia. The *Times* supplies an interesting sketch of his career, from which we glean the following facts. He was the son of a Rabbi, and was born at Weilersbach, near Forchheim and Bamberg, in the year 1795. Being of a studious disposition, he learnt the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, while still a Jew, in Halle, Weimar, and Bamberg. He was converted to Christianity through his acquaintance with the Count of Stolberg and Bishop Seiler, and was baptized by Leopold Zolda, Abbot of the Benedictines of Emaus, near Prague, in Bohemia, on the 13th of September, 1812. In 1813 he commenced the study of Arabic, Syriac, Chaldean, and in that and the following year he attended theological lectures in Vienna, having for his friends Professor Jahn, writer on Biblical archæology ; Frederick von Schlegel, the poet Werner, and Hofbauer, the General of the Redemptorists. From 1814 to 1816 Dr. Wolff was, by the patronage of Prince Dalberg, enabled to pursue his studies at the University of Tübingen, which were chiefly directed to the Oriental languages, more particularly Arabic and Persian, as well as ecclesiastical history and Biblical exegesis, under Professors Stendell, Schnurrer, and Flatt. In 1816 Dr. Wolff left Tübingen, and among others visited Zschokke, Madame Krudener, and Pestalozzi in Switzerland. He also spent some months with Count Truchsez and Madame de Stael-Holstein, at Turin, delivering lectures in their circle, on the poetry of the Bible. He arrived in the same year at Rome, and was introduced to Pope Pius VII., Cardinals Letta, Caccia-piati, Consalvi, Ostini, and the Ambassador, Niebuhr, the historian. Dr. Wolff was first received as a pupil of the Collegio Romano, and then of the Collegio Propaganda, from 1816 to 1818; but his sentiments having been declared erroneous, he was expelled from Rome and retraced his steps to Vienna, where after advising about his scruples with Frederick von Schlegel, Dr. Emanuel Veit, and Hofbauer, he was prevailed upon to enter the Monastery of the Redemptorists at Val-Saint, near Fribourg, but not having been able to convince himself of the truth of Romanism as taught there, he left Val-Saint, and came to London to his friend the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M. P., whose friendship he had formed at Rome, and placed himself for the study of Oriental languages under Dr. Lee of Cambridge, and for theology under the late Rev. Charles Simeon. Dr. Wolff then commenced his travels for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel to Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, and of making researches among the Eastern Christians, thus preparing the way to missionary labours for the conversion of the Jews and Gentiles, from 1821 to 1826, in Egypt, Mount Horeb, and Mount Sinai, where he was the very first missionary who gave copies of the whole Bible to the monks and Bedouins. Thence he went to Jerusalem, where he was the first missionary who preached to the Jews in Jerusalem. He afterwards went to Aleppo and Cyprus, from the latter of which he sent Greek boys to England to be educated, and continued his travels in Mesopotamia, Persia, Tiflis, the Crimea, where he visited the Caraites, near Baghtsche-Serai, preaching to the German colonists, as well as to Russians, Mahomedans, and Jews, at Karasu Bazaar, Simpheropol, Sebastopol, Kersch, and thence to Odessa, Constantinople, Adrianople, Bossa, Smyrna, England, Ireland, and Scotland. In 1826 he formed the acquaintance of Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, and was married to her in 1827 by the Rev. Mr. Simeon. Shortly after the marriage they went to Jerusalem, and, leaving her Ladyship at Malta, from 1831 to 1834 he proceeded to search for the Ten Tribes. He went to Alexandria, Anatolia, Constantinople, Armenia, and Khorassan, in which place he was made a slave, tied to a horse's tail, and ransomed by Abbas Mirza. Thence he pursued his journey to Bokhara, Balkh, Cabool, Lahore, and Cashmere, being received with great distinction by Runjeet Singh, Lord William Bentinck, and Sir Edward Barnes. Dr. Wolff then went by land from Loodiana to Calcutta in a palanquin, preaching on his progress at 130 stations. From Calcutta he went to Masulipatam and Secunderabad, and was seized by the cholera near Madras. On his recovery, he left Madras in a palanquin for Pondicherry, visited the successful mission in Tinnevelly, went to Goa, Bombay, Egypt, and joined Lady Georgiana Wolff in Malta. In 1836 he journeyed to Abyssinia, and at Axum, he found Dr. Gobat, the present Bishop of Jerusalem, who was very ill and brought him back to Jiddah, in Arabia, and there leaving him Dr. Wolff proceeded to Sanaa, in Yemen, where he visited the Rechabites and Yahabites, thence to Bombay and to the United States of North America, where he preached before the Congress, and was made doctor of theology. He was ordained deacon in 1837 by the Bishop of New Jersey, United States, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Dromore. He made a second journey to Bokhara, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, the particulars of which are fully detailed in his *Journey to Bokhara*. In 1845 he was presented to the vicarage of Isle-Brewers, and held that benefice up to the time of his death. His works are considered to be the best authorities we possess on the affairs of Central Asia—his observation having been as acute, as his judgment was profound.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

(From the Madras Times, June 14.)

The period approaches for the commencement of Cooly emigration from this country to the French Colonies, under the terms of the convention concluded last year between the English and French Governments. As regards the general question of native emigration, we cannot but think that it has been encouraged to far too great an extent, particularly from various districts where the average population per square mile of cultivatable territory is extremely low. We are aware of the difficulties attending any restriction on *free* emigration, and can imagine the outcry which would be raised at home were any such course adopted, but it must be borne in mind that there are few points of similarity between emigration *from* England and emigration *from* India. The perfect freedom in the one case is indisputable, in the other, it is, to say the least, questionable.

But our purpose is to draw attention particularly to the subject of cooly emigration to French Colonies, and to impress upon the local Government, the necessity of seeing that the present Treaty is carried out in this Presidency, without detriment to our native fellow subjects. A contemporary recently enlightened the public as to the manner in which coolies have for a long time past been kidnapped on British territory, confined in barracoons and shipped from Pondicherry, and his *exposé* brought on him the outpouring of the wrath of the official *Moniteur* of that Empire in little, whose Governor is, from all we hear, sufficiently despotic to ensure secrecy in his projects until the moment arrives to put them in execution. Indeed, according to current rumour, he apes his Imperial Master to a ludicrous extent, in his dealings not only with his own subjects, but with *Messieurs les Anglais*. Presuming upon hoodwinking the Government of Madras, His Excellency has, it appears quietly cut and dried a scheme by which all coolies recruited or kidnapped in this territory, are to be conveyed to Pondicherry and shipped thence without any thing like efficient protection, such as is secured at this Port, being given to them. A chief superintendent, of African coast experience, has already arrived and taken up his post at Pondicherry ; agents have been appointed at Yanam and Karikal, and tenders have been sent in to the French Colonial Office by an *Emigration Company*, for the supply of any number of British subjects, male and female, to the different French Colonies at so much a head. We confess we cannot see any great distinction between this and the so-called *free emigration*, from the West Coast of Africa, the promised abolition of which was the consideration received by the English Government for the privilege of engaging Indian coolies.

This treaty comes in force on the 1st July next, and we earnestly hope that the local Government, if it has any power in the matter, is alive to the importance of insisting that all coolies recruited in British territory shall be shipped from Madras under the supervision of our own efficient and conscientious Protector of Emigrants, thereby ensuring them perfect freedom from Pondicherry *barracoons*, and other conveniences for the paternal care of them before shipment. We have been informed on good authority that a ship load of emigrants was ordered to leave Pondicherry not long ago while cholera was raging in the depot, and in spite of a protest from the Surgeon in charge. The result was the death of the Captain, Chief Officer and about half the coolies. This could not have occurred at Madras.

It will probably be urged by our Pondicherry neighbours that Madras cannot give the same facilities for the shipment of coolies in French ships ; but, there is no absolute necessity that they should be so conveyed ; indeed, there can be no reason why British ships should not be allowed at any rate to compete for the conveyance of British subjects. On the other hand French ships, are now almost if not quite as abundant here, as at Pondicherry, and would be more so, with any further inducement to give this port the preference. Let us have no smuggling in human beings whatever our lively neighbours may succeed in doing in other articles of traffic. Surely, our Chamber of Commerce is sufficiently interested in this matter to draw the attention of Government to it, with all the weight attaching to so powerful a body. At any rate, there is a good opening for a display of their public spirit.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE AFGHAN DEMAND.

(From the Spectator, May 3.)

There is always something unpleasant occurring in India. Now, it is a regiment which has mutinied, and then a conspiracy which has been discovered in a dependent state, now the peasantry combine to refuse their rents, and then the Government doubles the import duties. But, of all news irritating to Governments and ominous to tax-payers, commend us to the phrase " the Persians have occupied Herat." Its first appearance involved three campaigns, the loss of a great army, a serious shock to our reputation, and ten years of Indian financial embarrassment. The second produced an invasion of Persia, a bill of some millions sterling, and a divergence of our European strength which was one among many causes of the mutiny we have but just suppressed. And now here it comes for the third time, and telegrams in the old succession inform us that the Persians are marching on Herat, have taken Herat, and are invading Candahar. Worse than all, the Afghans " have applied to the British for aid." The application, backed as it is quite certain to be by every officer in the Punjab, will throw India into a flutter of joyful expectation. People are so tired there of the monotony of their daily lives, that they would almost welcome an earthquake, while the largest section of society, the army and its dependents, will be all agape for work distinction, and service pay. The Indian Government will be subjected to a pressure such as an outrage produces in England, its traditions are all in favour of interference, Lord Elgin in new to power, and we may in a week or two find that Dost Mahommed is to be subsidized, an expedition sent into Candahar, or the army along the frontier raised to double its necessary strength.

We would not move a man, or waste one single rupee, upon any Afghan alive. There never was, in the history of the British Empire, a delusion so irrational as that which produced the Afghan and Persian wars, which induced us in 1857 to subsidize Dost Mahommed—though, as it happened, the last money was well spent, and kept him from attacking Peshawur—and which has for thirty years loaded the Indian Treasury with precautionary expenditure. That delusion was based upon the following theory. Persia pushes towards India only at Russian instigation, and should she occupy Candahar the Czar will be posted at our gates. We say nothing of the many questions which the alarmists beg, the impossibility of keeping down the Afghans without a great army for which the Shah has no revenue, and which his conquered province cannot support of the hatred borne in Ispahan to St. Petersburgh, or the doubts whether Russia will care for the next generation to spread herself to the South. We will admit every thing Mr. Urquhart could urge, will allow that the Persian frontier may be pushed to the mountains which guard our own, and will concede that she advances only to gratify her dangerous Northern ally. And granting all that, or a great deal more than the truth, we ask what then? The Russian Government has then at the utmost the means of pushing an army in tolerable array up to the frontier of Scinde, but what is it to do when it gets there? The country itself is not worth having, and an invasion of India from the north is one of those enterprizes which look possible only upon a map. The army which enters British territory, whatever its size, must as its first step break with its communications. All the resources of Russia and Persia combined could not provide commissariat and modern artillery for fifty thousand men, with six hundred miles of desert and mountain between themselves and their nearest possible base. In front of them stands an empire of two hundred millions of men, and a Government organized for battle, with a regular army of seventy thousand Europeans, and the ability to expend one native regiment a day for twelve months without reaching the limit of the soldiery trained under its own standard. Are fifty thousand Russians so dreadful that we must assume as a certainty that they will conquer a force seven times as great as their own? But the Sikhs might revolt? Of course they might, and so they may now, but any man who imagines that the Sikhs intend to conquer India for any people but themselves, misunderstands the race. As a matter of fact, they, like all other Hindoos, dread the Russians, of whom they know nothing, and detest the Persians, of whom they know that Nardir Shah massacred the people of Delhi. Without native assistance to invade India is simply to pour into a lake of fire, and however much they may dislike us, the natives will help to build up no other white power. Meanwhile the invasion of India involves for Russia a European war, the blockade of the Baltic ports, an insurrection in Poland, and immediate financial ruin.

But the invading army may be exclusively Persian ? Then it will be extinguished in a week as readily as if it had been composed of Hindoos, Tartars, or Cochin-Chinese. If we are to dread any Asiatic force, we had better quit India before the Mussulmans make up their minds to another effort for empire. These Asiatic armies cannot stand up against European organization, and we were never yet in our Indian history so thoroughly prepared. We might just as well arm to resist an invasion of Tartars over the Himalaya as of Persians through Candahar. It is a mere waste of means, a senseless attempt to check the natural flux and reflux of power among the princes of Central Asia. But we may be told Dost Mahommed does not think so. *He* is trembling for his independence. Of course he is, and is likely to be, so long as the appearance of fear produces him allowances of some 10,000*l.* a month, as it did in 1857. The tribes who, in 1842, destroyed our armies can destroy Persians too, if they choose, and if, as will probably be the case, half their chiefs sell them for gold, that breach of Mussulman faith will not be on Lord Elgin's conscience, or counted among the sins of the English people.

If Russia invades India the remedy lies in the Baltic ; and if Persia invades India, the cheapest defence is to march upon Ispahan. That is the sum and substance of the case should the worst come to the worst, and to hear once more of Afghan applications for aid is, to those who know how the "frontier" will scream for precautions, how the army will hunger for work, how Indians will write about the designs of Russia, and how difficult it will be for Lord Elgin to endure the reproach of sluggishness, a new and severe vexation.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

(From the Times, May 16.)

We are so fortunate just now as to enjoy the opportunity of knowing what we look like to strangers. The idea often suggests itself, generally in connexion with something which we flatter ourselves is an eccentricity, not so intelligible to foreigners as to ourselves. So we ask ourselves what a Frenchman must think of such a custom, or what must be the reflections of a Japanese, a New Zealander two thousand years hence, or some other person not much in our family secrets. But here is the veritable Frenchman himself, all eyes, nose, and ears, sending photographic impressions as they occur to the *Siecle* or the *Courrier du Dimanche*. No doubt, the portrait will at least be faithful, for there are thousands of his countrymen to detect an inaccuracy. The lens is brought very close, and applied with microscopic effect. Nobody will bear so close an inspection without betraying a flaw. No man, they say, is a hero to his valet, and when a French word-painter takes our portrait, we are likely to be reminded of foibles or absurdities that exist only because we are unconscious of them, or fancy them unobserved. Well, then, what are we like ? In the first place, in the brief interval since 1851, we have become a bearded race. Not only are we hirsute, but, like all imitators, we exaggerate the Continental fashion, and wear beards of fabulous length. We admit and regret the fact. On the next point we see rather the proof of a misdirected curiosity than a quick observation. M. Texier betrays the guidance of a friend who fancies he knows all about the mysteries of the town. There are many equipages in Hyde Park of a thoroughly domestic character, and even if they suggest a great variety of taste or of condition, yet many a frequenter of the park will see nothing more. M. Texier's friend has pointed out to him the pretty, well-appointed brougham in the "Ring," the box at the Opera, and even the elegant little villa at St. John's-wood, occupied by some one whose beauty, whose toilette, and whose horses outshine those of more modest dames ; some one who has sprung no one knows from what region. The "pestilence," for so M. Texier describes its extent, and so does he stigmatize its character, is, he says, of recent introduction, and so little favour that it converts once respectable vicinities into abominations of desolation, like his chimical fumes on which Lord Derby lately descanted. M. Texier has been led to hasty conclusions. There is no such sudden degeneracy of morals as is here described. These pretty equipages, these boxes at the Opera, these suburban retreats, with their fair, but questionable occupants had their exact predecessors in the last generation, as many father and grandfather, if he chose, could now tell his son.

The next revelation is quite as new to many old Londoners as it will be to Parisians. It shows unmistakeably the region in which M. Texier moved, and probably still moves, during his stay among us. Round the Great Globe there gathers a truly cosmopolitan community, a sort of moral Alsatia, which has none but a geographical connexion with London. There are palaces abroad where the respectable residents in the first floor have not the least idea of the industry carried on below their feet, the iniquities perpetrated on the second floor, or the miseries endured in the attics. Who knows what passes all day and all night between the Strand and Piccadilly ? It is a paradise which has its own sun that never sets, its own moon that does not blush, and its own stars that are, to say the least, very goodnatured. Enter it,—and you can hardly help doing so in your passage from one part of London to the other—and you feel that, though not quite in France, or in Italy, or in Germany, you are no longer on British ground. Yet there is not wanting an English element of a peculiar character. On the same pavement with bristly Gauls and harmless bravoes are ruddy young farmers and knowing horsedealers. Such a society will attract the more adventurous members of many other employments. A recent trial threw some light on the sort of persons who frequent this region, and their social usages. Young gentlemen from the Universities who wish to see what "life" is without the embarrassments of domestic society and the tie of regular hours naturally gravitate to this spot. It appear that one of the amusements of this region is the exhibition of classical figures and groups performed by living artists emancipated for the occasion from the disfigurements of modern costume. One glimpse of nature makes the world kin, and French, Italians, and Germans, Jews, Turks, and infidels, jockeys, graziers, butchers, squires just out of their minority, and young gentlemen from Oxford and Cambridge, assemble about midnight to eat broiled kidneys, or ham and lobster salads, to drink American drink, and gape with open eyes and mouth at Diana and Endymion, Mars and Venus, Atalanta, the Rival Goddesses, or the Three Graces, done by men and women posed and dressed for the occasion. M. Texier has the sense to perceive that the spectators are not the British aristocracy, or even ordinary Englishmen. He has the candour to explain that they are what we call here blackguards. At least, conscience urges him to make the admission, though he makes an effort to qualify it by a remark upon English dress. He says they all dress alike in this country, and you cannot distinguish the gentleman from the workman. They all wear round hats and cloth coats. This contributes, he says, to the dullness and monotony of our thoroughfares. There are no *people*. There are none but well or ill dressed gentlemen.

M. Assolant goes more into the philosophy of our appearance and manners, our streets and our institutions. Taking a wide range through our whole empire, our constitutional history, and our social progress, all culminating in the International Exhibition, which is the type of all the rest, he arrives at the conclusion that we possess great instincts and have strong motives ; that they lead to glorious deeds and magnificent results; but that a certain want of concert, of harmony, of symmetry, and therefore of beauty, must ever spoil the whole in the eyes of a Frenchman. Our cities are a labyrinth of irregular streets and incongruous edifices. Such, too, is the character of our political system and social institutions. All that we require is just to satisfy a want, to remove an inconvenience, to gratify some feeling, to escape some danger. When we have done it, and have mastered a few difficulties, then we rest a while, till some fresh stimulus wakes us up to fresh exertion. Hence, he says, you may read the History of England in all you see, for everything that exists worthy of notice is only the record of struggles and events, or the aspect we receive by collision with all around us. We have been rubbed, not, indeed, into shape, but into what we are, which is something very great, We cannot organize, we cannot administer, we cannot design, we cannot act in concert, we cannot plan a building, or arrange its contents, or conduct a ceremony. Our constitution, our metropolis, the Exhibition, all bear witness to these deficiencies in the national character. An instinctive growth and rude natural development is all we can lay claim to ; but that is magnificent, and it is only by comparison with France, or with Paris, that imperfection can be detected. Such are his reflections as he surveys the unfinished gardens of the Horticultural Society from the northern saloons of the Exhibition, after walking for hours through its splendid contents. When, however, he attempts to explore the metropolis, to portray its inhabitants, and to master its geography, he is fairly beaten. Defect, deformity, disease, are the only ideas that seem akin to the subject. He rashly concludes that London has drained the island of its people, wealth, and strength. "Occupy London, and England is yours," he says. The nation suffers from impeded circulation and congestion of the brain. Hence weakness, langour, and low principle. In fact, after spending a morning at the Exhibition and getting completely used up, M. Assolant probably set out on the attempt to penetrate the metropolis, to ascertain its limits, its divisions, and its bearings, and the result was very much the same as if he had walked across Australia. Mind, body, faith, hope, and charity fainted within him one after another, and left only the nightmare of a last wreck or an impossible problem. It is the man himself that we see in such a description, not the object of his remarks ; yet we admit the truth at the bottom. London might have been, and might still be, a far more beautiful, better arranged, more happy, more noble metropolis ; and we thank the Frenchman who tells us what it is not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE THREE ARMS.

By Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

In presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world ; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

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Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.* —One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest ; heaviness of the head, depression of the spirits : short breathing ; shivering ; nausea ; heartburn ; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

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The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs :—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is a most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases ; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

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Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston ; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—" *We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels ; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

THE undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool.*

Capital, £500,000, *with power to increase to One Million.*

BRANCH OFFICES:
LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET.
MANCHESTER—30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW—146, BUCHANAN STREET.

Trustees.
T. EDWARDS MOSS, Esq. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Board of Direction.
Chairman—BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—JOSEPH KITCHEN, Esq.

THOMAS F. BENNETT, Esq.	ROBERT W. KELLEY, Esq.
KENNETH DOWIE, Esq.	WILLIAM HIND, Esq.
CHARLTON R. HALL, Esq.	JAMES A. PICTON, Esq.
ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq.	SAMUEL STILL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.	H. C. TUNNICLIFF, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

	£	s.	d.
In the first year the receipts were	12,569	3	5
Second year	24,996	14	8
And for the third year they are	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow :

	£	s.	d.
During the first two years	6,272	1	0
And during the last two years	22,626	18	11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
First year	19,718	1	2
Second year	38,223	12	10
Third year	57,869	18	3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay. LAWRENCE & Co.

HERBERT & Co., 2 Rampart Row, beg to submit the following stock of Paints, *(just received overland)* for selection.

WHOLE CAKES OF WATER COLOURS. 12 As. EACH

Antwerp Blue.	Italian Pink.
Bistre.	Ivory Black.
Blue Black.	King's Yellow.
Brown Ochre.	Lamp Black.
Brown Pink.	Naples Yellow.
Burnt Sienna.	Olive Green.
Burnt Umber.	Prussian Blue.
Chrome Yellow, Pale.	Raw Sienna.
Chrome Yellow, Middle.	Raw Umber.
Chrome Yellow, Deep.	Roman Ochre.
Cologne Earth.	Terra Verte.
Flake White.	Vandyke Brown.
Gamboge.	Venetian Red.
Hooker's Green, No. 1 Shade.	Vermillion.
Indian Red.	Yellow Lake.

WHOLE CAKES OF WATER COLOURS. 1 RUPEE 2 ANNAS EACH.

Brown Madder.	Permanent White.
Chinese White.	Purple Lake.
Crimson Lake.	Scarlet Lake.
Intense Blue.	

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS :—CAKES.

Cobalt Blue.	Carmine.
French Ultramarine,	Ultramarine Ash.
Pink Madder.	Ultramarine (Genuine.)
Rose Madder.	Quarter Cake, Rs. 4-8.
Cadmium Yellow.	

MOIST WATER COLOURS IN PANS FULL SIZE. Rs. 1 EACH.

Antwerp Blue.	Indian Lake.
Bistre.	Italian Pink.
Blue Black.	Ivory Black.
Brown Ochre.	King's Yellow.
Brown Pink.	Lamp Black.
Burnt Sienna.	Naples Yellow.
Burnt Umber.	Olive Green.
Chinese Vermillion.	Prussian Blue.
Chrome Yellow, Pale.	Raw Sienna.
Chrome Yellow, Middle.	Raw Umber.
Chrome, Yellow, Deep.	Roman Ochre.
Cologne Earth.	Terra Verte.
Flake White.	Vandyke Brown.
Gamboge.	Venetian Red.
Hooker's Green, No. 1 Shade.	Vermillion.
Ditto, No. 2 Shade.	Yellow Lake.
Indian Red.	

AT 1 Rs. 8 ANNAS EACH.

Brown Madder.	Lemon Yellow.
Chinese White.	Permanent White.
Cobalt Blue.	Purple Lake.
Crimson Lake.	Scarlet Lake.
Intense Blue.	

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS :—PANS.

French Ultramarine.	French Blue.
Cadmium Yellow.	Mars Orange.
Carmine.	Rose Madder.
Pink Madder.	Ultramarine Ash.

MOIST WATER COLOURS IN TUBES, FULL SIZE RUPEE 1 EACH.

Antwerp Blue.	Indian Red.
Bistre.	Indigo.
Blue Black.	Italian Pink.
Brown Ochre.	King's Yellow.
Brown Pink.	Light Red.
Burnt Sienna.	Naples Yellow.
Burnt Umber.	Olive Green.
Chrome Yellow, Pale.	Orange.
Chrome Yellow, Middle.	Prussian Blue.
Chrome Yellow, Deep.	Raw Sienna.
Cologne Earth.	Raw Umber.
Emerald Green.	Roman Ochre.
Flake White.	Vandyke Brown.
Gamboge.	Venetian Red.
Hooker's Green.	Yellow Lake.
No. 1 Shade.	Yellow Ochre.
No. 2 Shade.	

AT 1 RUPEE 8 ANNAS EACH.

Brown Madder.	Permanent White.
Chinese White.	Purple Lake.
Cobalt Blue.	Lemon Yellow.
Crimson Lake.	Scarlet Lake.
Intense Blue.	

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS—TUBES.

French Ultramarine.	Ultramarine Ash.
Cadmium Yellow, Pale.	Pink Madder.
Cadmium Yellow.	Mars Orange.
Carmine.	Rose Madder.

OIL COLOURS, IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES, GROUND EXTRA FINE. RUPEE 1 EACH.

Antwerp Blue.	Italian Pink.
Bistre.	King's Yellow.
Blue Black.	Lamp Black.
Brown Ochre.	Naples Yellow No. 1.
Brown Pink.	Olive Green.
Burnt Sienna.	Prussian Blue.
Burnt Umber.	Purple Lake.
Chrome Yellow, No. 1.	Raw Sienna.
Ditto No. 2.	Raw Umber.
Cologne Earth.	Roman Ochre.
Emerald Green.	Terra Verte.
Flake White.	Vandyke Brown.
Gamboge.	Venetian Red.
Indian Red.	Vermillion.
Indian Lake.	Yellow Lake.

AT 1 RUPEE 8 ANNAS EACH.

Brown Madder.	French Ultramarine.
Cobalt.	Rose Madder.
Chinese White.	

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS :—OILS.

Cadmium Yellow, No. 1, 2, 3.	Carmine.
Lemon Yellow.	Purple Madder.
Mars Orange.	Ultramarine Ash.
Flake White, in ½ lb. tubes.	Flake White, in ½ lb. tubes.

The above Colours flow easily, and the artist is enabled, by their beautiful transparency and depth, to depict nature in all its grandeur and magnificence with a truth hitherto unattainable with the Colours prepared as of old, the most delicate tints are firm and sharp and will bear a repetition of washes, without the danger of moving or destroying their transparency or brilliancy.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office.
73 and 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office.
Water Street.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION,
(With power to increase.)
Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion, Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendall Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq , Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company. London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager.
W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

India Freehold Land Colonization, Trust, and Agency Association (Limited.)

Fully Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act. Capital £100,000 in 100,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £500,000.

Deposit on application, 5s. per Share. It is calculated that this deposit will be sufficient for the early operations of the Association, but no Call to exceed 5s. per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
Francis Lascelles, Esq., Oak Hill Park, Hampstead (late Civil and Session Judge, India.)
Wm. Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., managing director (late superintendent engineer, India).
William Whiteside, Esq., 7, Westbourne-terrace, W.
Major Frederick Ditmas (late Madras Engineers). Croydon.
A. Steedman, Esq., merchant, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and 6, Upper Park-road, Hampstead.
David Brown, Esq., 146, Leadenhall-street.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, Barnett, and Co., 62, Lombard street.
The Oriental Bank Corporation, in India.

SOLICITOR.
R. D. Hughes, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Thorgmorton-street.
SECRETARY.—E. J. Ray, Esq.
OFFICES.—2, New Broad-street, E.C.

AGENTS IN INDIA.
Bengal—M. A. Pillans, Esq., Calcutta.
Madras—Arthur Lascelles, Esq.
North-West Provinces—Major E. Fiott Ferris, Rampore.
Bombay—Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are :—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.

2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.

3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are :—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgage, and commissions on agency operations.

2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowed in on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.

3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent to the Shareholders, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market ; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency. LAWRENCE & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore, Solicitors).
Medical Officer.—DR. C. C. MEAD.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

Position of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Fund exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THESE were specially computed by Mr. Neison, the Actuary, from data furnished under the authority of the Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, with reference to his Report upon the state of the Bengal Military Fund, upon which he was then engaged : no other life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows :—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupee 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company : or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed ;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents wanted in important places where the Company is not represented. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, June 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers. They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.

Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independent Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes, Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears.
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and [redacted]
ters from London and [redacted]
Orders from Outstation [redacted]
mittance or reference f [redacted]

RUSTOMJEE PESTO [redacted]

SALE OF FANCY [redacted]
CARPETS, &c. [redacted]

RUSTOMJEE P[redacted] Auction on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz., a Case of handsome Drawing Room Glass Table Ornaments, consisting of Thermometers, Watch Stands, Time Pieces, Match Boxes, Photographic Pictures, Paper Weights, Card Baskets, Scent Boxes, Flower Vases, Parian and Porcelain Figures, Ornamental Tea Sets, Slates, &c. &c.

A Case of Enamelled and Patent Leather Lady's, Gentlemen's, and Children's Half Boots, embossed Lady's Shoes and Slippers.

A Case Indian Rubber Over Shoes.
A Case 5 Velvet Rugs or Covers.
A Case 2 Rolls Brussel Carpets.
2 Do. Drugget Do.
4 Woollen Carpets.
6 Drugget Do.
50 Dozen Fancy Soap.
35 Do. Scents.
36 Do. Lavender.
1 Case Table Covers.
1 Do. Waterproof Hats.
1 Do. Bed Linen.
1 Do. Walking Sticks, with Swords and Penknives.

A large quantity of superior Havanna Cigars, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

Also on account of the Indentor Hassam Dada,

J S & C 133—1 Case Lavender and Cologne Water.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following Articles, viz. :—

Pairs of Single and double Wall Shades, Bronze, and Plated Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Oil, Floor and Velvet Carpet, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Also to close an account,

60 Boxes of Moselle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Particulars of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parack, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on Monday the [redacted]
The Sale to com[redacted]
Firstly—All that [redacted]
together with the [redacted]
House, and Building [redacted]
lying, and being, at [redacted]
Fort Walls of Bomb[redacted]
the Collector of Lan[redacted]
Collector of Land Re[redacted]
said piece of Ground [redacted]
twenty-six square y[redacted] the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

Lot No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or Ground, situate with a Messuage, a Stable thereon, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under the balcony of Lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore passage forming part of the adjoining property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 456 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, Medow Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneer, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M. on application to the Auctioneer.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, Longcloth.
600 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

An invoice of very superior Bohemian Glassware, comprising some of the most beautiful Ornamental Vases, Toilet Bottles, &c. ever imported into Bombay.

A few Iron Bedsteads.
A few serviceable Silver Watches.
A case of Steel Pens.
2 Barrels Black and White Beads.

ALSO,

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of Round Table, Chairs, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Camp Cot, Dressing Table, Dressing Glass, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Copper Cooking Pots, &c. &c.

SALE OF SHARES.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

50 Shares in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

COFFEE MACHINES.

A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

WINES.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 12½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ... Rs. 12 per dozen.
In pints ... ,, 7-8 ,,

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

SHIGRAM.

A serviceable second-hand Palanquin Shigram. Can be seen any day after 12 o'clock.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 2, Marine Street, Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by EDULJEE [illegible], at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON: [illegible], 11 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. & W. Galignani & Co., Publishers Rue De Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. [illegible] & Co.